

On the Boundary Components of Central Streams

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Abstract. Foliations on the space of p -divisible groups were studied by Oort in 2004. In his theory, special leaves called central streams play an important role. In this paper, we give a complete classification of the boundary components of the central streams for an arbitrary Newton polygon in the unpolarized case. Hopefully this classification would help us to know the boundaries of other leaves and more detailed structure of the boundaries of central streams.

1. Introduction

In [12], Oort defined the notion of *leaves* on a family of p -divisible groups, which are often called Barsotti–Tate groups, to study the moduli space of abelian varieties in positive characteristic. Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Let S be a noetherian scheme over k . For a p -divisible group Y over k , Oort introduced in [12, 2.1] a locally closed subset $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ for a p -divisible group \mathcal{Y} over S characterized by the condition that s belongs to $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ if and only if \mathcal{Y}_s is isomorphic to Y over an algebraically closed field containing $k(s)$ and k , see the first paragraph of Section 2.1 for a review. If $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow S$ is a universal family over a deformation space or a moduli space, then we call $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ the central leaf associated to Y and \mathcal{Y} .

In [12, 2.2] Oort showed that $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ is closed in an open Newton polygon stratum. We consider $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ as a locally closed subscheme of S by giving the induced reduced scheme structure. We are interested in the boundaries of leaves on the deformation space, the problem of which will be formulated from the next paragraph. See [12, 6.10] for a question in the polarized case (i.e., the case that p -divisible groups associated with polarized abelian varieties).

Let us formulate the problem on the boundaries of central leaves. Fix a p -divisible group X_0 over k . Let $\mathfrak{Def}(X_0) = \mathrm{Spf}(\Gamma)$ be the deformation space of X_0 . The deformation space is the formal scheme pro-representing the functor $\mathrm{Art}_k \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$ which sends R to the set of isomorphism classes of p -divisible groups X over R such that $X_k \simeq X_0$. Here Art_k denotes the category of local Artinian rings with residue field k . Let $\mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(\Gamma)$

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be the universal p -divisible group. In [5, 2.4.4] de Jong proved that the category of p -divisible groups over $\mathrm{Spf}(\Gamma)$ is equivalent to the category of the p -divisible groups over $\mathrm{Spec}(\Gamma) =: \mathrm{Def}(X_0)$. Let \mathfrak{X} be the p -divisible group over $\mathrm{Def}(X_0)$ obtained from \mathfrak{X}' by this equivalence. Oort studied $\mathcal{C}_{X_0}(\mathrm{Def}(X_0))$, see [12, 2.7]. We are interested in $\mathcal{C}_Y(\mathrm{Def}(X))$ for $X \neq Y$ with $\mathcal{Y} = \mathfrak{X}$. Here is a basic problem.

Problem 1.1. Let Y be a p -divisible group over k . Classify p -divisible groups X over k such that $\mathcal{C}_Y(\mathrm{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$. Here $\mathcal{C}_Y(\mathrm{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$ means that X appears as a specialization of a family of p -divisible groups whose geometric fibers are isomorphic to Y .

In this paper we discuss the case that the p -divisible group Y is “minimal”, as the general case looks difficult. Oort introduced the notion of minimal p -divisible groups in [13, 1.1]. Oort showed in [13, 1.2] that the property: *Let X be a minimal p -divisible group over k , and let Y be a p -divisible group over k . If $X[p] \simeq Y[p]$, then $X \simeq Y$, where $X[p]$ is the kernel of p -multiplication.* For a Newton polygon ξ , we obtain the minimal p -divisible group $H(\xi)$. See the third and fourth paragraphs of Section 2.1 for the definitions of Newton polygons and minimal p -divisible groups.

For $\mathcal{C}_Y(\mathrm{Def}(X_0))$, if Y is minimal, then we call it a *central stream*. This notion is a “central” tool in the theory of foliations. For instance, it is known that the difference between central leaves and central streams comes from isogenies of p -divisible groups. Thus to study boundaries of general leaves, it is natural to start with investigating boundaries of central streams.

Let ξ be a Newton polygon. For the notation as above, we may treat the problem.

Problem 1.2. Classify p -divisible groups X over k such that $\mathcal{C}_{H(\xi)}(\mathrm{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$.

Let us translate this problem into the terminology of the Weyl group of GL_h . Let $W = W_h$ be the Weyl group of GL_h . We identify this W with the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_h in the usual way. We define $J = J_c$ by $J_c = \{s_1, \dots, s_h\} - \{s_c\}$, where s_i is the simple reflection $(i, i + 1)$. Put $d = h - c$. Then there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the isomorphism classes of BT_1 's of rank p^h and dimension d over k and the subset JW of W , see Section 2.2. Let X be a p -divisible group. Let $w \in {}^JW$. We say w is the (p -kernel) type of $X[p]$ if the BT_1 $X[p]$ corresponds to w by this bijection.

In Proposition 2.1 we will show that for p -divisible groups X and Y over k with $X[p] \simeq Y[p]$, if $\mathcal{C}_{H(\xi)}(\mathrm{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{C}_{H(\xi)}(\mathrm{Def}(Y)) \neq \emptyset$. Thanks to this proposition, Problem 1.2 is reduced to

Problem 1.3. Classify elements w of JW such that

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{there exists a } p\text{-divisible group } X \text{ over } k \text{ such that} \\ &w \text{ is the type of } X[p] \text{ and } \mathcal{C}_{H(\xi)}(\mathrm{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

As it seems difficult to answer Problem 1.3 generally, we want to formulate a problem which is a little more restricted than this problem. For this, we recall the notion of specializations of p -divisible groups. Let X and Y be p -divisible groups over k . We say X is a *specialization* of Y if there exists a family of p -divisible group $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ with discrete valuation ring R in characteristic of p such that \mathfrak{X} is isomorphic to Y over an algebraically closed field containing L and k , and \mathfrak{X}_k is isomorphic to X over an algebraically closed field containing K and k , where L is the field of fractions of R , and $K = R/\mathfrak{m}$ is the residue field of R . Note that X is a specialization of Y if and only if $\mathcal{C}_Y(\text{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$ holds. For a p -divisible group X , we define the length $\ell(X[p])$ of the p -kernel by the length of the element of the Weyl group which is the type of $X[p]$. It is known that for the p -divisible group X_0 , the length $\ell(X_0[p])$ is equal to the dimension of the locally closed subscheme of $\text{Def}(X_0)$ obtained by giving the induced reduced structure to the subset of $\text{Def}(X_0)$ consisting of points $s \in \text{Def}(X_0)$ such that $\mathfrak{X}'_s[p]$ is isomorphic to $X_0[p]$ over an algebraically closed field, see [15, 6.10] and [8, 3.1.6]. We say a specialization X of Y is *generic* if $\ell(X[p]) = \ell(Y[p]) - 1$ holds.

In this paper, we treat the following problem.

Problem 1.4. Classify $w \in {}^JW$ satisfying that $(*)$ and $\ell(w) = \ell(H(\xi)[p]) - 1$ for arbitrary Newton polygons ξ .

We often call $w \in {}^JW$ satisfying $\ell(w) = \ell(H(\xi)[p]) - 1$ *generic specialization*. The terminology “generic” is justified for the following reasons. Let X_0 be a p -divisible group. Let w be the type of $X_0[p]$. We denote by $\mathcal{S}_w(\text{Def}(X_0))$ the reduced subscheme of $\text{Def}(X_0) = \text{Spec}(\Gamma)$ consisting of s satisfying that $\mathfrak{X}_s[p]$ is the type of w . Then $\dim \mathcal{S}_w(\text{Def}(X_0)) = \ell(w)$, see [15, 6.10] and [8, 3.1.6]. This justifies the terminology “generic” for elements w of JW .

A complete answer to this problem will be given by combining Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 below. In [3], we solved Problem 1.4 for Newton polygons ξ consisting of two slopes satisfying that one slope is less than $1/2$ and the other slope is greater than $1/2$. In this paper, our proof reduces Problem 1.4 to the case of [3].

For an arbitrary Newton polygon ξ , we denote by $B(\xi)$ the set

$$(1.2) \quad B(\xi) = \{\text{types of } X_s[p] \mid X_{\bar{\eta}} = H(\xi) \text{ and } \ell(X_s[p]) = \ell(X_{\bar{\eta}}[p]) - 1 \text{ for some } X \rightarrow S\},$$

where $S = \text{Spec}(R)$ for a discrete valuation ring (R, \mathfrak{m}) , $s = \text{Spec}(\kappa)$ and $\bar{\eta} = \text{Spec}(\bar{K})$ with $\kappa = R/\mathfrak{m}$ and $K = \text{frac}(R)$. Problem 1.4 asks us to determine the set $B(\xi)$. The first result is

Theorem 1.5. Let $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$ be a Newton polygon. Let $\xi_i = (m_i, n_i) + (m_{i+1}, n_{i+1})$ be the Newton polygon consisting of two adjacent segments of ξ for $i = 1, \dots, z - 1$. For

any $w \in B(\xi_i)$, the direct sum $w_{\zeta^{(i)}} \oplus w$ belongs to $B(\xi)$, where $w_{\zeta^{(i)}}$ is the type of $H(\zeta^{(i)})[p]$ with $\zeta^{(i)} = (m_1, n_1) + \cdots + (m_{i-1}, n_{i-1}) + (m_{i+2}, n_{i+2}) + \cdots + (m_z, n_z)$. Moreover, the obtained map

$$\bigsqcup_{i=1}^{z-1} B(\xi_i) \rightarrow B(\xi)$$

sending w to $w_{\zeta^{(i)}} \oplus w$ is bijective.

This theorem implies that the determining problem of boundaries of central streams is reduced to the case that the Newton polygon consists of two segments. Moreover, for the two slopes case, we will show the following result.

Theorem 1.6. *Let $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ be a Newton polygon satisfying that $n_1/(m_1 + n_1) > n_2/(m_2 + n_2) \geq 1/2$. Put $\xi^C = (m_1, n_1 - m_1) + (m_2, n_2 - m_2)$. Then the map sending w to $w|_{\{1, \dots, n_1+n_2\}}$ gives a bijection from $B(\xi)$ to $B(\xi^C)$.*

For a Newton polygon $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$, we set $\xi^D = (n_2, m_2) + (n_1, m_1)$. By the duality, it is easy to see that the map sending w to the map $i \mapsto l - w(l - i)$, with $l = m_1 + n_1 + m_2 + n_2 + 1$, gives a bijection from $B(\xi)$ to $B(\xi^D)$. Using repeatedly this duality and Theorem 1.6, we can reduce Problem 1.4 to the case of [3]. There results give a complete answer to Problem 1.4.

Let us state next problem. Let ξ and ζ be Newton polygons. We write $\zeta \prec \xi$ if each point of ζ is above or on ξ . Moreover, we say that $\zeta \prec \xi$ is *saturated* if there exists no Newton polygon η such that $\zeta \not\preceq \eta \not\preceq \xi$. We consider next problem.

Problem 1.7. For a Newton polygon ξ and a generic specialization X of $H(\xi)$, show that there exists a Newton polygon ζ such that

$$H(\zeta) \text{ appears as a specialization of } X, \text{ and } \zeta \prec \xi \text{ is saturated.}$$

Moreover, determine this ζ .

If we denote by $\text{np}(X)$ by the Newton polygon of X , then as $\zeta \prec \xi$ is saturated, we see that $\text{np}(X) = \zeta$, see [6, 2.3.1] and [12, Theorem 2.2]. See also [3, Lemma 2.2].

We use the notation of the paragraph after Problem 1.2. Let w_ξ denote the element of JW , which is the p -kernel type of $H(\xi)[p]$. We can translate Problem 1.7 to a problem with respect to the terminology of the Weyl group of GL_h , and we prove the problem.

Theorem 1.8. *Let ξ be any Newton polygon. Let $w \in {}^JW$ be a generic specialization of w_ξ . Then there exists a Newton polygon ζ such that*

- (i) $\zeta \prec \xi$ is saturated, and

(ii) $w_\zeta \subset w$,

where we say $w' \subset w$ if there exists a discrete valuation ring R of characteristic p such that there exists a finite flat commutative group scheme G over R satisfying that $G_{\bar{\kappa}}$ is a BT_1 of the type w' , and $G_{\bar{L}}$ is a BT_1 of the type w , where L (resp. κ) is the fractional field of R (resp. is the residue field of R).

Thanks to Theorem 1.5, the case that the Newton polygon ξ consists of two slopes is essential. In fact, for a Newton polygon $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$, take a generic specialization w of w_ξ . Then we have the corresponding generic specialization w' of w_{ξ_i} by the bijection of Theorem 1.5 with $\xi_i = (m_i, n_i) + (m_{i+1}, n_{i+1})$. Let ζ' be the Newton polygon satisfying (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.8 for ξ_i and w' . Then the required Newton polygon ζ satisfying (i) and (ii) for ξ and w is obtained by

$$\zeta = (m_1, n_1) + \cdots + (m_{i-1}, n_{i-1}) + \zeta' + (m_{i+2}, n_{i+2}) + \cdots + (m_z, n_z).$$

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall notions of p -divisible groups, Newton polygons and truncated Dieudonné modules of level one. We review the classification of BT_1 's. Moreover, we introduce the definition of arrowed binary sequences which is the main tool to show the main results. In Section 3, we treat central streams corresponding to arbitrary Newton polygons, and we show some properties of arrowed binary sequences and Newton polygons. The goal of the section is to give a proof of Theorem 1.5. In Section 4, we treat central streams corresponding to Newton polygons consisting of two slopes, and give a proof of Theorem 1.6. In Section 5, we determine the Newton polygon of each generic specialization of the minimal DM_1 for any Newton polygon, and solve Problem 1.7 by showing Theorem 1.8.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, first we recall the notions of p -divisible groups, leaves and Dieudonné modules. In Section 2.2, we review the definition of truncated Barsotti–Tate groups of level one (BT_1) and a classification of BT_1 's. Moreover, in Section 2.3 we introduce arrowed binary sequences as a generalization of classifying data ${}^J W$ of BT_1 's, which are the main tool to show the main theorems.

2.1. p -divisible groups and Dieudonné modules

In this section we fix a prime number p . Let h be a non-negative integer. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . A p -divisible group (Barsotti–Tate group) of height h over S is an inductive system $(G_v, i_v)_{v \geq 1}$, where G_v is a finite locally free commutative group

scheme over S of order p^{vh} , and for every v , there exists the exact sequence of commutative group schemes

$$0 \longrightarrow G_v \xrightarrow{i_v} G_{v+1} \xrightarrow{p^v} G_{v+1}$$

with canonical inclusion i_v . Let $X = (G_v, i_v)$ be a p -divisible group over S . Let T be a scheme over S . Then we have the p -divisible group X_T over T , which is defined as $(G_v \times_S T, i_v \times \text{id})$. For the case that T is a closed point s over S , we call the p -divisible group X_s the fiber of X over s . Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Let $Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be a p -divisible group, and let $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow S$ be a p -divisible group. In [12, 2.1] Oort defined a *leaf* by

$$\mathcal{C}_Y(S) = \{s \in S \mid \mathcal{Y}_s \text{ is isomorphic to } Y \text{ over an algebraically closed field}\},$$

as a set, and showed that $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ is closed in a Newton stratum (cf. [12, 2.2]). We regard $\mathcal{C}_Y(S)$ as a locally closed subscheme of S by giving the induced reduced structure on it.

Let K be a perfect field of characteristic p . Let $W(K)$ denote the ring of Witt-vectors with coefficients in K . Let σ be the Frobenius over K . We denote by the same symbol σ the Frobenius over $W(K)$ if no confusion can occur. A *Dieudonné module over K* is a finite $W(K)$ -module M equipped with σ -linear homomorphism $F: M \rightarrow M$ and σ^{-1} -linear homomorphism $V: M \rightarrow M$ satisfying that $F \circ V$ and $V \circ F$ equal the multiplication by p . For each p -divisible group X , we have the Dieudonné module $\mathbb{D}(X)$ using the covariant Dieudonné functor. The covariant Dieudonné theory says that the functor \mathbb{D} induces a canonical categorical equivalence between the category of p -divisible groups over K and that of Dieudonné modules over K which are free as $W(K)$ -modules. In particular, there exists a categorical equivalence from the category of finite commutative group schemes over K to that of Dieudonné modules over K which are of finite length.

Let $\{(m_i, n_i)\}_i$ be finite number of pairs of coprime non-negative integers satisfying that $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_j$ for $i < j$, where $\lambda_i = n_i/(m_i + n_i)$ for each i . A *Newton polygon* is a lower convex polygon in \mathbb{R}^2 , which breaks on integral coordinates and consists of slopes λ_i . We write

$$\sum_i (m_i, n_i)$$

for the Newton polygon. We call each coprime pair (m_i, n_i) *segment*. For a Newton polygon $\xi = \sum_i (m_i, n_i)$, we define the p -divisible group $H(\xi)$ by

$$H(\xi) = \bigoplus_i H_{m_i, n_i},$$

where $H_{m,n}$ is the p -divisible group over \mathbb{F}_p whose Dieudonné module is given by

$$\mathbb{D}(H_{m,n}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m+n} W(\mathbb{F}_p)e_i$$

with the operations F and V satisfying that $Fe_i = e_{i-m}$, $Ve_i = e_{i-n}$ and $e_{i-(m+n)} = pe_i$. Note that $H_{m,n}$ is of dimension n , and its Serre-dual is of dimension m .

We say a p -divisible group X is *minimal* if X is isomorphic to $H(\xi)$ over an algebraically closed field for a Newton polygon ξ . For a p -divisible group X , the p -kernel $X[p]$ is obtained by the kernel of the multiplication by p . It is known that the Dieudonné module of $H(\xi)[p]$ makes a truncated Dieudonné module of level one (abbreviated as DM_1) $\mathbb{D}(H(\xi)[p])$. A DM_1 over K of height h is the triple (N, F, V) consisting of a K -vector space N of height h , a σ -linear map F and a σ^{-1} -linear map V from N to itself satisfying that $\ker F = \text{im } V$ and $\text{im } F = \ker V$.

Let $\xi = \sum_i (m_i, n_i)$ be a Newton polygon. We denote by N_ξ the DM_1 associated to the p -kernel of $H(\xi)$. Then N_ξ is described as

$$N_\xi = \bigoplus N_{m_i, n_i},$$

where $N_{m,n}$ is the DM_1 corresponding to the p -kernel of $H_{m,n}$.

We use the same notation as Section 1. The following proposition would be well-known to the specialists, but as any good reference cannot be found, we have give a proof for the reader's convenience. A proof in the polarized case is given in [11, 12.5].

Proposition 2.1. *Let ξ be a Newton polygon. Put $Y = H(\xi)$. Let X and X' be p -divisible groups over an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . If $C_Y(\text{Def}(X)) \neq \emptyset$ and $X[p] \simeq X'[p]$, then $C_Y(\text{Def}(X')) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let h and c be positive integers such that $X[p]$ is the type of $w \in {}^J W$ with $W = W_h$ and $J = J_c$. Put $d = h - c$. Let F (resp. V) denote the σ -linear map (resp. σ^{-1} -linear map) of the DM_1 $\mathbb{D}(X[p]) = \mathbb{D}(X)/p\mathbb{D}(X)$ with σ the Frobenius. We take a basis $\bar{z}_{d+1}, \dots, \bar{z}_h$ of the image of V , and choose $\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_d \in \mathbb{D}(X[p])$ so that $\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h$ is a basis of $\mathbb{D}(X[p])$. We choose lifts z_1, \dots, z_h of $\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h$ to $\mathbb{D}(X)$. Then $\{z_1, \dots, z_h\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{D}(X)$. We write

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

for the display of X with respect to the basis z_1, \dots, z_h , where A is the $d \times d$ matrix, and D is the $(h - d) \times (h - d)$ matrix. See [10] for the construction of the display. Then for the Dieudonné module $\mathbb{D}(X)$ of X equipped with the operations F and V , we have

$$(Fz_1, \dots, Fz_h) = (z_1, \dots, z_h) \begin{pmatrix} A & pB \\ C & pD \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(Vz_1, \dots, Vz_h) = (z_1, \dots, z_h) \begin{pmatrix} p\alpha & p\beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}^{\sigma^{-1}},$$

where $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ is the inverse matrix of the display of X . The operations F and V on $\mathbb{D}(X[p])$ satisfy that

$$(F\bar{z}_1, \dots, F\bar{z}_h) = (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} & 0 \\ \bar{C} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(V\bar{z}_1, \dots, V\bar{z}_h) = (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\gamma} & \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}^{\sigma^{-1}}.$$

For the p -divisible group $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ corresponding to the universal p -divisible group over $\text{Spf}(R)$, the display of \mathfrak{X} induces that

$$(F\bar{z}_1, \dots, F\bar{z}_h) = (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} + \bar{T}\bar{C} & 0 \\ \bar{C} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(V\bar{z}_1, \dots, V\bar{z}_h) = (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_h) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\gamma} & -\bar{\gamma}\bar{T} + \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}^{\sigma^{-1}},$$

where \bar{T} is an $(h - n) \times n$ matrix on R .

Choose an isomorphism from $X[p]$ to $X'[p]$. Let \bar{e}_i be the element of $\mathbb{D}(X'[p])$ corresponding to $\bar{z}_i \in \mathbb{D}(X[p])$ via the isomorphism. Then $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_h\}$ gives a basis of $\mathbb{D}(X'[p]) = \mathbb{D}(X')/p\mathbb{D}(X')$. We have then

$$(F\bar{e}_1, \dots, F\bar{e}_h) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_h) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} & 0 \\ \bar{C} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(V\bar{e}_1, \dots, V\bar{e}_h) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_h) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\gamma} & \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}^{\sigma^{-1}}.$$

Choose a basis e_1, \dots, e_h of $D(X)$ which are lifts of \bar{e}_i . Let

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

be the display of X with respect to e_1, \dots, e_h . Note that $\bar{a} = \bar{A}$ and $\bar{c} = \bar{C}$. Let \mathcal{Y} be the p -divisible group having

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

as its display, where T is a matrix with $T \bmod p = \bar{T}$. Then for the display of $\mathcal{Y}[p]$, we see

$$(F\bar{e}_1, \dots, F\bar{e}_h) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_h) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} + \bar{T}\bar{c} & 0 \\ \bar{c} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(V\bar{e}_1, \dots, V\bar{e}_h) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_h) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\gamma} & -\bar{\gamma}\bar{T} + \bar{\delta} \end{pmatrix}^{\sigma^{-1}},$$

whence \mathcal{Y} belongs to $\mathcal{C}_Y(\text{Def}(X'))$. □

2.2. Classification of BT_1 's

In this section, we work over an algebraically closed field k . Let us review the classification of truncated Barsotti–Tate groups of level one.

Definition 2.2. A *truncated Barsotti–Tate group of level one* (BT_1) is a commutative, finite and flat group scheme N over a scheme in characteristic p satisfying properties $[p]_N = 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{im}(V: N^{(p)} \rightarrow N) &= \ker(F: N \rightarrow N^{(p)}), \\ \text{im}(F: N \rightarrow N^{(p)}) &= \ker(V: N^{(p)} \rightarrow N). \end{aligned}$$

A DM_1 appears as a Dieudonné module of a BT_1 . Let $W = W_h$ be the Weyl group of the general linear group GL_h . This W can be identified with the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_h . We denote by s_i the simple reflection $(i, i + 1)$ in $\mathfrak{S}_h = W$. Set $\Omega = \{s_1, \dots, s_{h-1}\}$. We define $J = J_c$ by $J_c = \Omega - \{s_c\}$. Put $d = h - c$. For the set $W_J := W_c \times W_d$, let JW be the set consisting of elements w of W_h such that w is the shortest element of ${}^JW \cdot w$, see [1, Chap. IV, Ex. §1(3)]. Then we have

Theorem 2.3. *There exists a one-to-one correspondence*

$${}^JW \longleftrightarrow \{\text{BT}_1 \text{ 's over } k \text{ of height } h \text{ of dimension } d\} / \cong .$$

Moreover, running over all d , we have

$$\bigsqcup_d {}^JW \longleftrightarrow \{0, 1\}^h .$$

Kraft [7], Oort [11] and Moonen–Wedhorn [9] show that there exists a one-to-one correspondence

$$\{0, 1\}^h \longleftrightarrow \{\text{DM}_1 \text{ 's over } k \text{ of height } h\} / \cong .$$

For $\nu \in \{0, 1\}^h$, we construct the DM_1 $D(\nu)$ as follows. We write $\nu(i)$ for the i -th coordinate of ν . Put $N = ke_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus ke_h$. We define maps F and V as follows:

$$Fe_i = \begin{cases} e_j & j = \#\{l \mid \nu(l) = 0, l \leq i\} \text{ for } \nu(i) = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let j_1, \dots, j_c , with $j_1 < \cdots < j_c$, be the natural numbers satisfying $\nu(j_l) = 1$. Put $d = h - c$. Then a map V is defined by

$$Ve_i = \begin{cases} e_{j_i} & l = i - d \text{ for } i > d, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore $D(\nu)$ is given by $D(\nu) = (N, F, V)$. Thus we can identify DM_1 's with sequences consisting of 0 and 1.

For $w \in {}^JW$, we define $\nu(j) = 0$ if and only if $w(j) > c$ for $j = 1, \dots, h$, and we obtain the element $(\nu(1), \nu(2), \dots, \nu(h))$ of $\{0, 1\}^h$. This gives a one-to-one correspondence between JW and the subset of $\{0, 1\}^h$ consisting of elements ν satisfying $\#\{j \mid \nu(j) = 0\} = d$. Thus we obtain a bijection between JW and the set of isomorphism class of DM_1 's over k of height h and dimension d .

We say that w' is a *specialization* of w , denoted by $w' \subset w$, if there exists a discrete valuation ring R of characteristic p such that there exists a finite flat commutative group scheme G over R satisfying that $G_{\bar{\kappa}}$ is a BT_1 of the type w' , and $G_{\bar{L}}$ is a BT_1 of the type w , where L (resp. κ) is the fractional field of R (resp. is the residue field of R). A *generic specialization* w' of w is a specialization of w satisfying $\ell(w') = \ell(w) - 1$. Here, we show a lemma used for the construction of generic specializations. We define $x \in W$ by $x(i) = i + d$ if $i \leq c$ and $x(i) = i - c$ otherwise. Let θ be the map from W to itself defined by $\theta(u) = xux^{-1}$. By [14, 4.10], we have $w' \subset w$ if and only if there exists $u \in W_J$ such that $u^{-1}w'\theta(u) \leq w$ with the Bruhat order \leq . Let us recall [3, Lemma 2.7].

Lemma 2.4. *Let $w \in {}^JW$. Let w' be a specialization of w . If w' is generic, then there exist $v \in W$ and $u \in W_J$ such that*

- (i) $v = ws$ for a transposition s ,
- (ii) $\ell(v) = \ell(w) - 1$,
- (iii) $w' = wv\theta(u^{-1})$.

2.3. Arrowed binary sequences

In order to classify the types of generic specializations of $H(\xi)$, we introduce a new notion *arrowed binary sequence* which is slightly more generalized than the notion of binary

sequences $\{0, 1\}^h$. This notion of arrowed binary sequences is useful for classifying generic specializations of minimal p -divisible groups.

Definition 2.5. An *arrowed binary sequence* (we often abbreviate as ABS) S is the triple (T, Δ, Π) consisting of an ordered symbol set $T = \{t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_h\}$, a map $\Delta: T \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ and a bijection $\Pi: T \rightarrow T$. For an ABS S , let $T(S)$ denote the ordered symbol set of S . Similarly, we denote by $\Delta(S)$ (resp. $\Pi(S)$) the map from $T(S)$ to $\{0, 1\}$ (resp. the map from $T(S)$ to itself). For an ABS S , we define the *length* $\ell(S)$ of S by

$$\ell(S) = \#\{(t, t') \in T(S) \times T(S) \mid t < t' \text{ with } \Delta(S)(t) = 0 \text{ and } \Delta(S)(t') = 1\}.$$

Remark 2.6. Let $N = (N, F, V)$ be a DM_1 . We construct the arrowed binary sequence (Λ, δ, π) associated to N as follows. Let ν be the element of $\{0, 1\}^h$ corresponding to N . For an totally ordered set $\Lambda = \{t_1, \dots, t_h\}$, let $\delta: \Lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be the map which sends t_i to the i -th coordinate of ν . We define a map $\pi: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ by $\pi(t_i) = t_j$, where j is uniquely determined by

$$\begin{cases} Fe_i = e_j & \text{if } \delta(t_i) = 0, \\ Ve_j = e_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We say an ABS S is *admissible* if there exists a DM_1 such that S is obtained from this DM_1 as above.

Remark 2.7. For the DM_1 $N_{m,n}$ corresponding to the p -divisible group $H_{m,n}$, we get the ABS S as follows. Set $T(S) = \{t_1 < \dots < t_{m+n}\}$. The map $\Delta(S)$ is defined by $\Delta(S)(t_i) = 1$ if $i \leq m$, and $\Delta(S)(t_i) = 0$ otherwise. The map $\Pi(S)$ is defined by $\Pi(S)(t_i) = t_{i+n}$ if $i \leq m$ and $\Pi(S)(t_i) = t_{i-m}$ otherwise.

Let S be an ABS. Put $\delta = \Delta(S)$ and $\pi = \Pi(S)$. The *binary expansion* $b(t)$ of $t \in T(S)$ is the real number $b(t) = 0.b_1b_2\dots$, where $b_i = \delta(\pi^{-i}(t))$.

Proposition 2.8. *Let S be an admissible ABS. For elements t_i and t_j of $T(S) = \{t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_h\}$, the following holds.*

- (i) *Suppose $\Delta(S)(t_i) = \Delta(S)(t_j)$. Then $t_i < t_j$ if and only if $\Pi(S)(t_i) < \Pi(S)(t_j)$.*
- (ii) *Suppose $b(t_i) \neq b(t_j)$. Then $b(t_i) < b(t_j)$ if and only if $i < j$.*

Proof. (i) follows from the construction of admissible ABS's. Let us see (ii). Put $\delta = \Delta(S)$ and $\pi = \Pi(S)$. By the construction of admissible ABS's, for elements t and t' of $T(S)$, if $\delta(t) = 1$ and $\delta(t') = 0$, then $\pi(t') < \pi(t)$. First, assume $b(t_i) < b(t_j)$. Then there exists a non-negative integer u such that $\delta(\pi^{-u}(t_i)) = \delta(\pi^{-u}(t_j))$ for non-negative integers v with $v < u$ and $\delta(\pi^{-u}(t_i)) = 0$, $\delta(\pi^{-u}(t_j)) = 1$. We have then $\pi^{-u+1}(t_i) < \pi^{-u+1}(t_j)$, and the assertion follows from (i). Next, assume $i < j$. To lead a contradiction, we suppose

that $b(t_j) < b(t_i)$. Then there exists a non-negative integer u such that $\delta(\pi^{-u}(t_j)) = 0$ and $\delta(\pi^{-u}(t_i)) = 1$, and for non-negative integers v satisfying $v < u$, we have $\delta(\pi^{-v}(t_j)) = \delta(\pi^{-v}(t_i))$. This implies that $\pi^{-u+1}(t_j) < \pi^{-u+1}(t_i)$. We have then $t_j < t_i$ with $i < j$. By (i), this is a contradiction. \square

We denote by $\mathcal{H}'(h, d)$ the set of admissible ABS's whose corresponding DM_1 's are of height h and dimension d . We shall translate the ordering \subset on JW via the bijection from JW to $\mathcal{H}'(h, d)$, and we obtain an ordering on $\mathcal{H}'(h, d)$ as the notion of specializations of admissible ABS's.

We shall give a method to construct a type of the specializations of ABS's. It will turn out to correspond to specializations $w' \subset w$ with $v = ws < w$ and $w' = uv\theta(u^{-1})$, where s denotes a transposition and $u \in W_J$. From $S \in \mathcal{H}'(h, d)$, we construct a new admissible ABS S' .

Definition 2.9. Let S be an ABS with $T(S) = \{t_1 < \dots < t_h\}$. Let i and j be natural numbers satisfying that $\Delta(S)(t_i) = 0$ and $\Delta(S)(t_j) = 1$ with $i < j$. We define an ABS $S^{(0)}$ as follows. We set $T(S^{(0)}) = \{t'_1 <' \dots <' t'_h\}$ to be $t'_z = t_{f(z)}$ for $f = (i, j)$ transposition. Let $\Delta(S^{(0)}) = \Delta(S)$. For a natural number z with $z \leq h$, we denote by $g(z)$ the natural number satisfying $\Pi(S)(t_z) = t_{g(z)}$. We define $\Pi(S^{(0)}): T(S^{(0)}) \rightarrow T(S^{(0)})$ by

$$\Pi(S^{(0)})(t'_z) = \begin{cases} t'_{g(j)} & \text{if } z = i, \\ t'_{g(i)} & \text{if } z = j, \\ t'_{g(z)} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus we obtain an ABS $S^{(0)}$. We call this ABS *small modification by (t_i, t_j)* .

Definition 2.10. Let S be an ABS. Let $S^{(0)}$ be the small modification by (t_i, t_j) . Put $T(S^{(0)}) = \{t_1 < \dots < t_h\}$. We define an ABS S' as follows. Let $T(S') = T(S^{(0)})$ as sets. Let $<'$ denote an ordering of $T(S')$. Put $\Delta(S') = \Delta(S^{(0)})$ and $\Pi(S') = \Pi(S^{(0)})$. We say that the ABS S' is a *specialization of S by (t_i, t_j)* if for elements t_x and t_y of $T(S')$,

$$t_x <' t_y \implies b(t_x) \leq b(t_y).$$

We say a specialization S' of S is *generic* if $\ell(S') = \ell(S) - 1$.

Note that for the small modification $S^{(0)}$, in general the specialization S' is not unique. However, the DM_1 obtained by the pair $(T(S'), \Delta(S'))$ is unique. See Example 2.16.

Remark 2.11. Let $S \in \mathcal{H}'(h, d)$. Let S' be the specialization of S obtained by exchanging (t_i, t_j) with $T(S') = \{t'_1 <' \dots <' t'_h\}$. We denote by w the element of JW corresponding to S . Put $s = (i, j)$ transposition. Maps $\Pi(S)$ and $\Pi(S')$ can be regarded as elements of

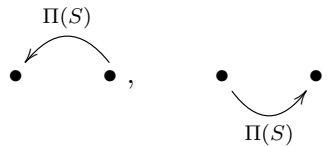
W . We have then $\Pi(S) = xw$. For the small modification $S^{(0)}$ with $T(S^{(0)}) = \{t_1^{(0)} < \dots < t_h^{(0)}\}$, we define $\varepsilon \in W$ to be $t_z^{(0)} = t'_{\varepsilon(z)}$. Since $b(t_z^{(0)}) < 0.1$ if $z \leq d$ and $b(t_z^{(0)}) > 0.1$ otherwise, ε stabilizes $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$. Put $v = ws$. Then $w' = uv\theta(u^{-1})$ corresponds to S' for $u = x^{-1}\varepsilon^{-1}x \in W_J$. The map $\Pi(S')$ is obtained by $\varepsilon^{-1}\Pi(S)s\varepsilon$.

Next, in Definition 2.12 below, we introduce the direct sum of admissible ABS's. The construction of the direct sum is induced from the direct sum of corresponding DM_1 's.

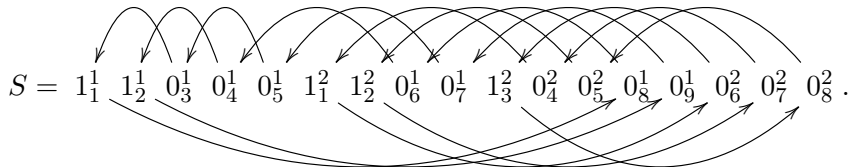
Definition 2.12. Let S_1 and S_2 be admissible ABS's. We define the *direct sum* $S = S_1 \oplus S_2$ of S_1 and S_2 as follows. Let $T(S) = T(S_1) \sqcup T(S_2)$ as sets. We define the map $\Delta(S): T(S) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ to be $\Delta(S)|_{T(S_i)} = \Delta(S_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $\Pi(S)$ be the map from $T(S)$ to itself satisfying that $\Pi(S)|_{T(S_i)} = \Pi(S_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. We define the order on $T(S)$ so that for elements t and t' of $T(S)$,

- (i) if $b(t) \leq b(t')$, then $t < t'$, and
- (ii) $t < t'$ if and only if $\Pi(S)(t) < \Pi(S)(t')$ when $\Delta(S)(t) = \Delta(S)(t')$.

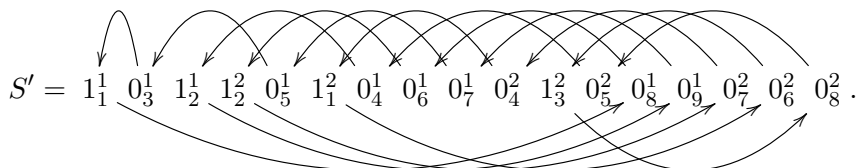
Notation 2.13. Let N_ξ be the minimal DM_1 of a Newton polygon $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$. Let S be the ABS associated to N_ξ . Then S is described as $S = \bigoplus_{i=1}^z S_i$, where S_i is the ABS associated to the DM_1 N_{m_i, n_i} . If an element t of $T(S)$ belongs to $T(S_r)$, then we denote by t^r or τ^r this element t with $\tau = \Delta(S)(t)$. If we want to say that the element t^r is the i -th element of $T(S_r)$, we write t_i^r for the element t^r . Furthermore, we often write τ_i^r for the element t_i^r of $T(S)$ with $\tau = \Delta(S)(t_i^r)$. Moreover, we describe the map $\Pi(S)$ by arrows:



Example 2.14. Let us see an example of constructing a specialization. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (3, 5)$, and let S be the ABS associated to N_ξ . Then S is described as

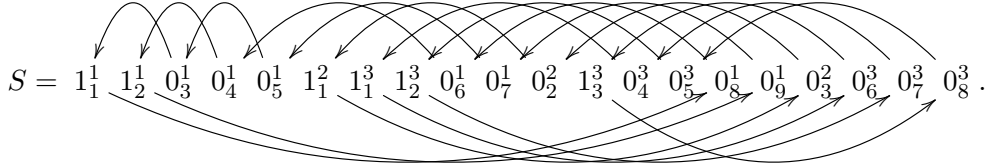


Let S' denote the specialization obtained by $(0_4^1, 1_2^2)$. Then S' is described as

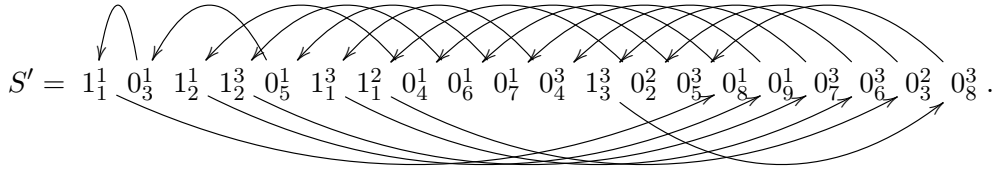


One can see that these S and S' satisfy $\ell(S') = \ell(S) - 1$, i.e., this S' is a generic specialization of S .

Example 2.15. Next, let us treat a Newton polygon consisting of three segments. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (1, 2) + (3, 5)$. Then the ABS S corresponding to N_ξ is

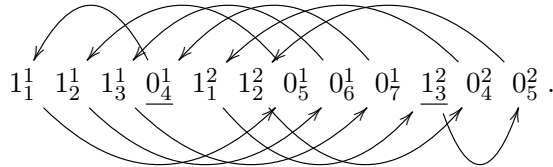


For this S , the specialization S' obtained by exchanging 0_4^1 and 1_2^3 is



We see that this S' is not generic.

Example 2.16. Let $\xi = (3, 4) + (3, 2)$. Then the ABS S corresponding to N_ξ is described as



Let us consider the specialization obtained by 0_4^1 and 1_3^2 . For elements t of the small modification $T(S^{(0)})$, binary expansions $b(t)$ are obtained by

$$b(t) = \begin{cases} 0.010101\dots & \text{if } \Delta(S)(t) = 1, \\ 0.101010\dots & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus in this case, the specialization is not unique. However the DM_1 corresponding the specialization is uniquely determined as N_ζ with $\zeta = 6(1, 1)$.

For certain Newton polygons ξ , the ABS associated to N_ξ is described as follows:

Lemma 2.17. Let N_ξ be the minimal DM_1 of $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ with $\lambda_2 < 1/2 < \lambda_1$. For the above notation, the sequence S associated to N_ξ is obtained by the following:

$$\underbrace{1_1^1 \dots 1_{m_1}^1}_{m_1} \underbrace{0_{m_1+1}^1 \dots 0_{n_1}^1}_{n_1 - m_1} \underbrace{1_1^2 \dots 1_{n_2}^2}_{n_2} \underbrace{0_{n_1+1}^1 \dots 0_{h_1}^1}_{m_1} \underbrace{1_{n_2+1}^2 \dots 1_{m_2}^2}_{m_2 - n_2} \underbrace{0_{m_2+1}^2 \dots 0_{h_2}^2}_{n_2}.$$

Proof. See [2], Proposition 4.20. □

In Definitions 2.18 and 2.19 below, we introduce sequences of sets, which are called *A*-sequences and *B*-sequences, to construct specializations S' of S combinatorially. Using this method we can calculate lengths of specializations, and classify generic specializations. For instance, in Proposition 3.12 and Corollary 3.13, using this construction, we give a necessary condition for a specialization to be generic.

Definition 2.18. Let S be the ABS of a minimal DM_1 . Let $S^{(0)}$ be the small modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$. Set $\delta = \Delta(S^{(0)})$ and $\pi = \Pi(S^{(0)})$. For non-negative integers n , we write α_n for $\pi^n(0_i^r)$. We define a subset A_0 of $T(S^{(0)})$ to be

$$A_0 = \{t \in T(S^{(0)}) \mid t < \alpha_0 \text{ and } \alpha_1 < \pi(t) \text{ in } T(S^{(0)}), \text{ with } \delta(t) = 0\}$$

endowed with the order induced from $T(S^{(0)})$. Let n be a natural number. We construct an ABS $S^{(n)}$ and an ordered set A_n by the ABS $S^{(n-1)}$ and the set A_{n-1} as follows. Let $T(S^{(n)}) = T(S^{(n-1)})$ as sets. We define the order on $T(S^{(n)})$ so that for $t < t'$ in $S^{(n-1)}$, we have $t > t'$ if and only if $\alpha_n < t' \leq \pi(t_{\max})$ and $t = \alpha_n$ in $S^{(n-1)}$. Here t_{\max} is the maximum element of A_{n-1} . We define the set A_n by

$$A_n = \{t \in T(S^{(n)}) - T(S_q) \mid t < \alpha_n \text{ and } \alpha_{n+1} < \pi(t) \text{ in } T(S^{(n)}) \text{ with } \delta(t) = \delta(\alpha_n)\}$$

endowed with the order induced from $S^{(n)}$. Thus we obtain the ABS $S^{(n)} = (T(S^{(n)}), \delta, \pi)$ and the set A_n . We call $\{A_n\}$ the *A-sequence* associated to S , 0_i^r and 1_j^q .

Proposition 3.8 implies that if the specialization obtained by a small modification is generic, then there exists a non-negative integer a such that $A_a = \emptyset$. Now we suppose that there exists such an integer a . Then we can define the following ABS's and sets.

Definition 2.19. For the ABS S corresponding to a minimal DM_1 , let $S^{(0)}$ be the small modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$. We write δ for $\Delta(S^{(0)})$ and π for $\Pi(S^{(0)})$. Put $\beta_n = \pi^n(1_j^q)$ for non-negative integers n . Assume that there exists the minimum non-negative integer a such that $A_a = \emptyset$, and we define a set B_0 by

$$B_0 = \{t \in T(S^{(a)}) \mid \beta_0 < t \text{ and } \pi(t) < \beta_1 \text{ in } T(S^{(a)}) \text{ with } \delta(t) = 1\}$$

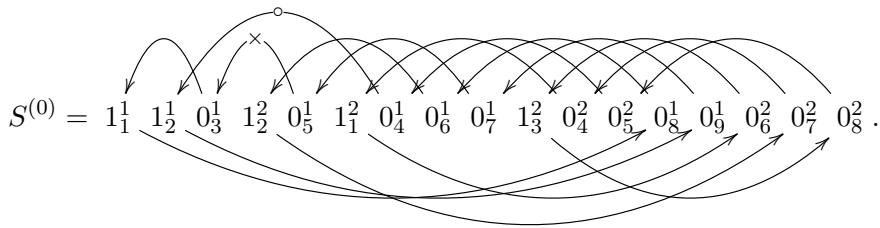
endowed with the order induced from $T(S^{(a)})$. For the ABS $S^{(a+n-1)}$ and the set B_{n-1} , we define an ABS $S^{(a+n)}$ as follows. Let $T(S^{(a+n)}) = T(S^{(a+n-1)})$ as sets. Let $\Delta(S^{(a+n)}) = \Delta(S^{(a+n-1)})$ and $\Pi(S^{(a+n)}) = \Pi(S^{(a+n-1)})$. The ordering of $T(S^{(a+n)})$ is given so that for $t < t'$ in $S^{(a+n-1)}$, we have $t > t'$ if and only if $\pi(t_{\min}) \leq t < \beta_n$ and $t' = \beta_n$, where t_{\min} is the minimum element of B_{n-1} . We define an ordered set B_n as

$$B_n = \{t \in T(S^{(a+n)}) \mid \beta_n < t \text{ and } \pi(t) < \beta_{n+1} \text{ in } T(S^{(a+n)}) \text{ with } \delta(t) = \delta(\beta_n)\}$$

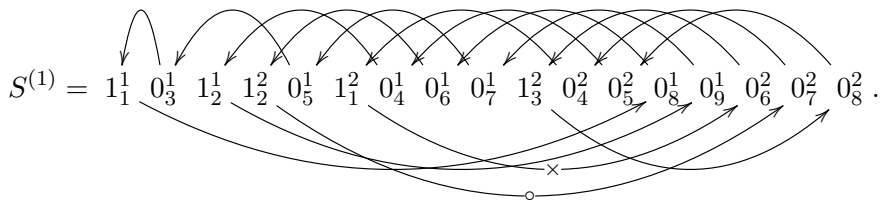
with the ordering obtained from the order on $S^{(a+n)}$. Thus we obtain the ABS $S^{(a+n)}$ and the set B_n . We call $\{B_n\}$ the B -sequence associated to S , 0_i^r and 1_j^q .

For a small modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$, if there exists non-negative integers a and b such that $A_a = \emptyset$ and $B_b = \emptyset$, then we call the ABS $S^{(a+b)}$ the *full modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$* . In Proposition 3.10, we will see that if the specialization is generic, then for the above sets B_n , there exists a non-negative integer b such that $B_b = \emptyset$, i.e., every generic specialization is obtained by the ABS $S^{(a+b)}$ for some integers a and b . The small modification in Example 2.16 is an example where the number b does not exist. The specialization of the ABS S of Example 2.16 is obtained by $S^{(5)}$.

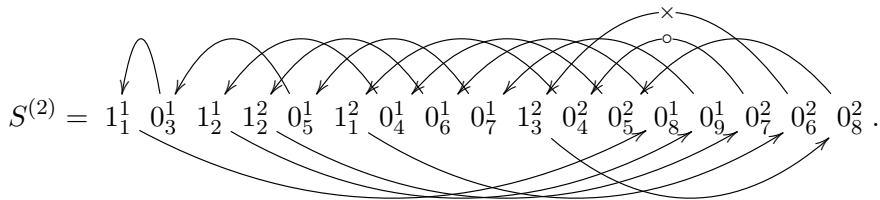
Example 2.20. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (3, 5)$. Let S be the ABS of N_ξ . The small modification $S^{(0)}$ by $(0_4^1, 1_2^2)$ is described as



For this $S^{(0)}$, we have sets $A_0 = \{0_5^1\}$ and $A_1 = \emptyset$. The ABS $S^{(1)}$ is obtained by

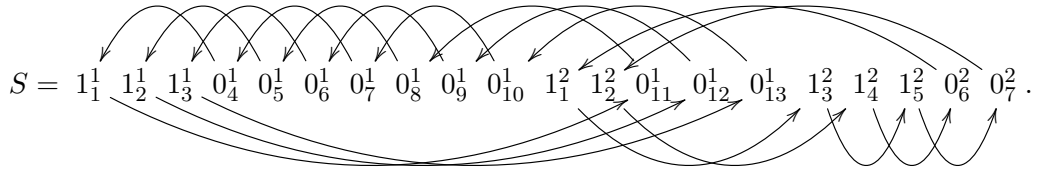


By the above $B_0 = \{1_1^2\}$. We have $B_1 = \{0_7^2\}$ with the ABS

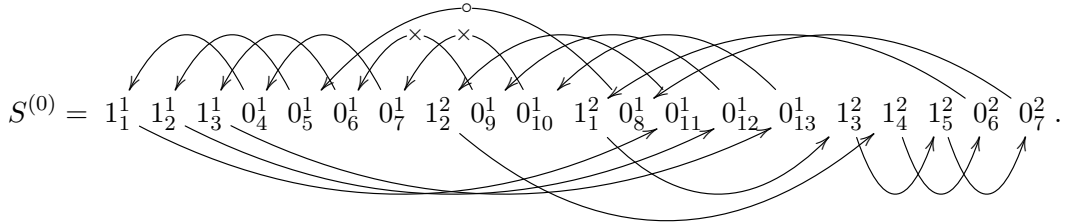


Clearly $B_2 = \emptyset$. Hence we see $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. One can check that the full modification $S^{(3)}$ is equal to S' of Example 2.14.

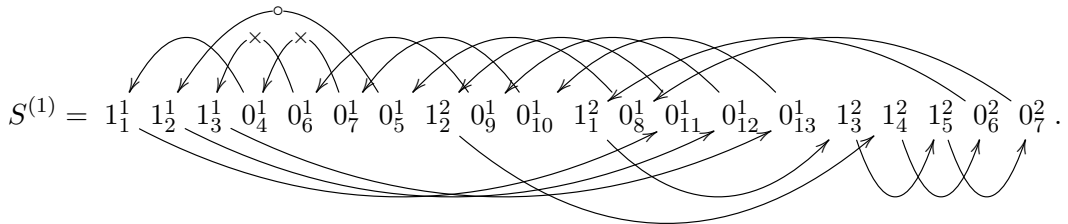
Example 2.21. Let $\xi = (3, 10) + (5, 2)$. The ABS corresponding to the DM_1 N_ξ is described as



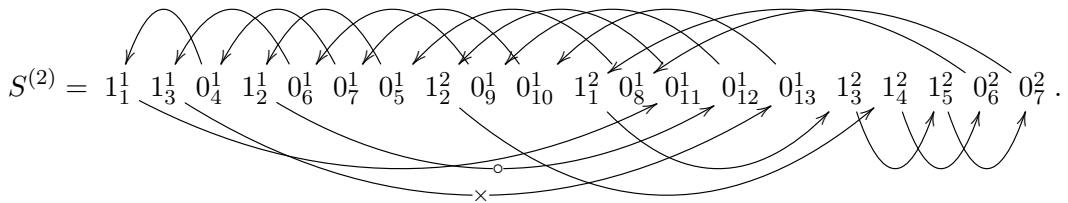
Let us treat the small modification $S^{(0)}$ obtained by $(0_8^1, 1_2^2)$. Then $S^{(0)}$ is



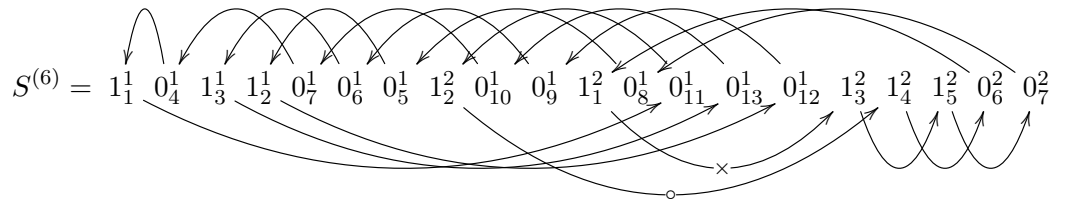
We have then $A_0 = \{0_9^1, 0_{10}^1\}$. The ABS $S^{(1)}$ is



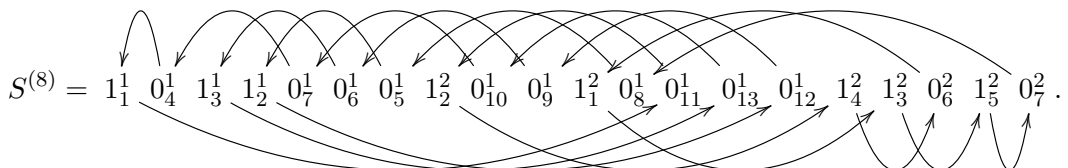
We have $A_1 = \{0_6^1, 0_7^1\}$. The ABS $S^{(2)}$ is



The set A_2 is $\{1_3^1\}$. Similarly, we have $A_3 = \{0_{13}^1\}$, $A_4 = \{0_{10}^1\}$, $A_5 = \{0_7^1\}$ and $A_6 = \emptyset$. The ABS $S^{(6)}$ is



with $B_0 = \{1_1^2\}$. By definition, we have $B_1 = \{1_3^2\}$, and the set B_2 is an empty set. Thus we obtain $a = 6$ and $b = 2$, and the full modification $S^{(8)}$ is described as



One can see that this full modification satisfies that $\ell(S^{(8)}) = \ell(S) - 1$.

See also Example 3.14 for an example of constructing a full modification.

3. The case of arbitrary Newton polygons

Let ξ be a Newton polygon. In this section, we will prove Theorem 1.5, and reduce Problem 1.4 to the case that ξ consists of two slopes. Let S be the ABS corresponding to the minimal DM_1 N_ξ , and let S' be the specialization of S obtained by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$ with $r < q$. The key statement is that S' is generic only if the r -th segment is adjacent to the q -th segment, i.e., $q = r + 1$, see Corollary 3.13. Moreover, to show this, we give some necessary conditions for a specialization to be generic in Propositions 3.8 and 3.10.

3.1. Euclidean algorithm for Newton polygons

We denote by NP the set of Newton polygons satisfying that the segments of a Newton polygon are not all the same. Let NP^{sep} be the subset of NP consisting of Newton polygons $\sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$ with $n_z / (m_z + n_z) < 1/2 < n_1 / (m_1 + n_1)$. In this section, we introduce a map from NP to NP^{sep} . In Proposition 3.5, using this map, we show a property of ABS's corresponding to minimal DM_1 's. Moreover, thanks to this map, to solve Problem 1.4, we may assume that the Newton polygon belongs to NP^{sep} and consists of two segments, see Section 4. To introduce the map, first, we define two operations of Newton polygons. Let $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$ be a Newton polygon. We define the Newton polygon ξ^D by

$$\xi^D = \sum_{i=1}^z (n_{z-i+1}, m_{z-i+1}).$$

We call this ξ^D the *dual* of ξ . Moreover, if ξ satisfies $m_i \leq n_i$ for all i , we define the Newton polygon ξ^C by

$$\xi^C = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i - m_i),$$

and we call this ξ^C the *curtailment* of ξ .

For the Newton polygon ξ , we define the *height* of ξ by $ht(\xi) = m_1 + n_1 + m_2 + n_2 + \dots + m_z + n_z$. Let ξ belong to NP. Let us define a map $\Phi: NP \rightarrow NP^{sep}$ by induction on the height of ξ . First we assume $z = 2$. If ξ belongs to NP^{sep} , then define $\Phi(\xi) = \xi$. Note that the segments (m_i, n_i) are different from each other by the definition of NP. So for at least one segment (m_i, n_i) , we have $m_i < n_i$ or $n_i < m_i$. If $m_i \leq n_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, then we define the image $\Phi(\xi)$ of ξ to be the image of Φ of ξ^C . On the other hand, if $m_i \geq n_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, then we define the image $\Phi(\xi)$ to be the image of Φ of ξ^{DC} . Let us see that this operation ends in a finite number of times. It is obvious that $ht(\xi^C) < ht(\xi)$

and $\text{ht}(\xi^D) = \text{ht}(\xi)$. Since $\text{gcd}(m_i, n_i) = 1$ for all i , we see that the height of ξ is greater than one. If $\text{ht}(\xi) = 2$, then, since ξ has at least two types of segments, we see that ξ is uniquely determined by $\xi = (0, 1) + (1, 0)$.

Finally, we treat the case $z > 2$. For the Newton polygon $\eta = (m_1, n_1) + (m_z, n_z)$, let W be the word of C and D such that $\Phi(\eta) = \eta^W$. We define the image $\Phi(\xi)$ of ξ by ξ^W .

Remark 3.1. By the above construction, the Newton polygon $\Phi(\xi)$ is described as $\Phi(\xi) = \xi^{Q_1 Q_2 \dots Q_m}$, where Q_i is either the operation C or the operation D for every i . Thus by the duality, if Theorem 1.6 is true, then for all Newton polygons ξ consisting of two segments, we obtain a bijection from $B(\xi)$ to $B(\Phi(\xi))$.

Example 3.2. Let $\xi = (5, 13) + (7, 16)$. Then $\Phi(\xi)$ is obtained by $\Phi(\xi) = \xi^{CCDC} = (2, 5) + (3, 2)$.

Let S (resp. R) be the ABS of N_ξ (resp. N_{ξ^C}). Next, we describe a relation between S and R . In the following lemma, we show that the set $T(R)$ can be regarded as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets. This relation is used for the proof of Proposition 3.5, Lemma 3.11 and Theorem 1.6.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ be a Newton polygon consisting of two segments with $m_i \leq n_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let S and R be the ABS's corresponding to N_ξ and N_{ξ^C} respectively. Put $T(S) = \{t_1, \dots, t_h\}$ and $T(R) = \{t'_1, \dots, t'_{h'}\}$ with $h = m_1 + n_1 + m_2 + n_2$ and $h' = n_1 + n_2$. We regard $T(R)$ as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets by the map sending t'_i to t_i . Then we have*

$$(3.1) \quad \{t \in T(R) \mid \Delta(R)(t) = 1\} = \{t \in T(S) \mid \Delta(S)(t) = 1\}$$

as ordered sets, and

$$(3.2) \quad T(S) - T(R) = \{\Pi(S)(t) \mid t \in T(S) \text{ with } \Delta(S)(t) = 1\}.$$

Let t be an element of $T(R)$. We also regard t as an element of $T(S)$. Then

$$(3.3) \quad \Pi(R)(t) = \begin{cases} \Pi(S)(t) & \text{if } \Delta(R)(t) = 0, \\ \Pi(S)^2(t) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

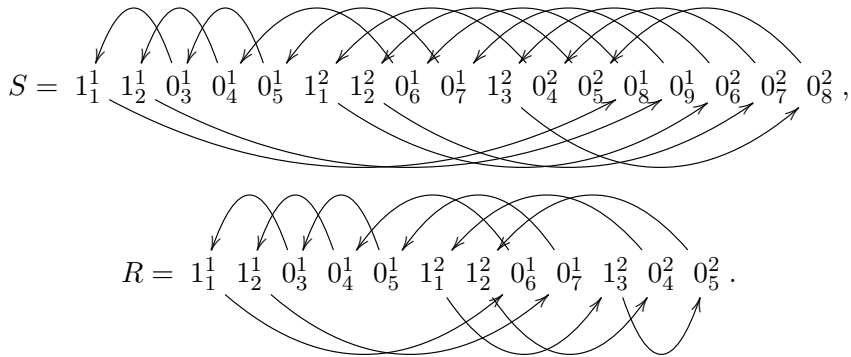
holds.

Proof. Recall that for the i -th element t_i^r of $T(S_r)$, with S_r the ABS corresponding to the $DM_1 N_{m_r, n_r}$, we have $\Pi(S_r)(t_i^r) = t_{i+n_r}^r$ if $\Delta(S_r)(t_i) = 1$ and $\Pi(S_r)(t_i^r) = t_{i-m_r}^r$ otherwise. Since $\xi^C = (m_1, n_1 - m_1) + (m_2, n_2 - m_2)$, it is clear that $T(R)$ is a subset of $T(S)$ as sets, and we have the standard one-to-one correspondence between $\{t \in T(R) \mid \Delta(R)(t) = 1\}$

and $\{t \in T(S) \mid \Delta(S)(t) = 1\}$ as sets. Let t and s be elements of $\{t \in T(R) \mid \Delta(R)(t) = 1\}$. Let t' and s' be the elements of $\{t \in T(S) \mid \Delta(S)(t) = 1\}$ corresponding to t and s respectively by the standard one-to-one correspondence. Considering binary expansions, one can see that $b(t) < b(s)$ if and only if $b(t') < b(s')$. Indeed, the value replacing 1 with 01 for $b(t)$ is equal to $b(t')$. Put $b(t) = 0.b_1b_2\dots$ and $b(s) = 0.b'_1b'_2\dots$. We have $b(t) < b(s)$ if and only if there exists a non-negative integer v such that $b_l = b'_l$ for $l < v$ and $b_v < b'_v$. Hence clearly we have $b(t') < b(s')$. Thus we obtain the equality (3.1) as ordered sets, and this implies that $T(R)$ is a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets. We immediately obtain the equalities (3.2) and (3.3). □

Note that all elements t of $T(S) - T(R)$ satisfy $\Delta(S)(t) = 0$. Example 3.4 below is an example of Lemma 3.3.

Example 3.4. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (3, 5)$. Let S and R be the ABS's corresponding to N_ξ and N_{ξ^c} respectively. We have then



One can easily check that the equations (3.1), (3.2) and (3.3) of Lemma 3.3 hold.

Thanks to the map $\Phi: \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP}^{\text{sep}}$, we can partially describe the construction of the ABS corresponding to N_ξ for a Newton polygon ξ . We state it as follows:

Proposition 3.5. *Let S be the ABS of a minimal $\text{DM}_1 N_\xi$ with $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$. For natural numbers r and q with $r < q$, we have*

$$(i) \ 1_1^r < 1_1^q, \quad (ii) \ 0_{m_r+n_r}^r < 0_{m_q+n_q}^q, \quad (iii) \ 0_{m_r+1}^r < 0_{m_q+1}^q$$

in the ordered set $T(S)$.

Proof. To show the proposition, it suffices to deal with the case $z = 2$. Note that (iii) follows from (i) since $0_{m_r+1}^r$ and $0_{m_q+1}^q$ are the inverse images of 1_1^r and 1_1^q by $\Pi(S)$ respectively. For a Newton polygon ξ , let $P(\xi)$ denote the assertion: *The ABS associated to the minimal $\text{DM}_1 N_\xi$ satisfies (i) and (ii).* By Lemma 2.17, if ξ satisfies that $\lambda_2 < 1/2 < \lambda_1$, then $P(\xi)$ holds. To show that $P(\xi)$ is true for all Newton polygons ξ , we claim

- (A) If $P(\xi^D)$ holds, then $P(\xi)$ also holds;
- (B) If $m_i \leq n_i$ for all i and $P(\xi^C)$ holds, then $P(\xi)$ also holds.

The claim (A) is obvious by the duality. Moreover, by Lemma 3.3, we see that (B) holds. In fact, let R be the ABS corresponding to N_{ξ^C} . Clearly $1_1^1 < 1_1^2$ holds in $T(S)$ by Lemma 3.3. Moreover, in $T(S)$, the inverse images $0_{m_1+n_1}^1$ and $0_{m_2+n_2}^2$ of $0_{n_1}^1$ and $0_{n_2}^2$ respectively by $\Pi(S)$ satisfy that $0_{m_1+n_1}^1 < 0_{m_2+n_2}^2$ since in $T(R)$ we have $0_{n_1}^1 < 0_{n_2}^2$. For a Newton polygon ξ , we have the Newton polygon $\Phi(\xi)$ satisfying $\lambda_2 < 1/2 < \lambda_1$ using the map $\Phi: NP \rightarrow NP^{sep}$, whence the assertion of the proposition follows from (A) and (B). □

3.2. Combinatorial construction of generic specializations

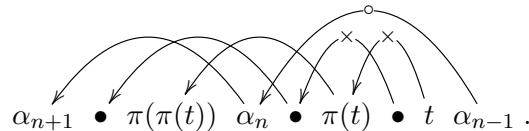
In this section, using A -sequences and B -sequences defined in Definitions 2.18 and 2.19 respectively, we construct a *full modification*, which is a specialization constructed combinatorially, for a given small modification.

We use the notation of Notation 2.13. Furthermore, we fix the following notation. Let S be the ABS associated to N_ξ . Let $S^{(0)}$ be the small modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$ with $r < q$. Then we obtain arrowed binary sequences $S^{(1)}, S^{(2)}, \dots$ and the A -sequence $\{A_n\}$ by Definition 2.18. Put $\delta = \Delta(S^{(0)})$ and $\pi = \Pi(S^{(0)})$. We set $\alpha_n = \pi^n(0_i^r)$ and $\beta_n = \pi^n(1_j^q)$ for non-negative integers n .

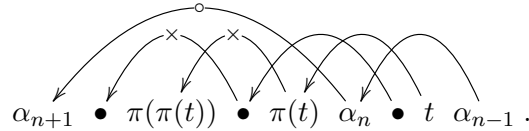
Proposition 3.6. *Let a' be the natural number satisfying that $\alpha_{a'} = \beta_0$. Let n be a natural number with $n < a'$. The set A_n is equal to*

$$(3.4) \quad \{\pi(t) \mid t \in A_{n-1}, \pi(t) \notin T(S_q) \text{ and } \delta(\pi(t)) = \delta(\alpha_n)\}.$$

Proof. Note that, for elements t and t' of $T(S^{(n)})$, with $n < a'$, we have $t < t'$ and $\pi(t') < \pi(t)$ with $\delta(t) = \delta(t')$ if and only if $t \in A_n$ and $t' = \alpha_n$, or $t = \beta_0$ and $t' \in B'_0$, where $B'_0 = \{t \in T(S^{(0)}) \mid \beta_0 < t \text{ and } \pi(t) < \beta_1 \text{ in } T(S^{(0)}) \text{ with } \delta(t) = 1\}$. First, take an element $\pi(t)$ of the set (3.4). Let us show that this $\pi(t)$ belongs to A_n . We describe the part of $S^{(n-1)}$ as



Since t belongs to A_{n-1} , we see $\alpha_n < \pi(t)$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$. As $\delta(\pi(t)) = \delta(\alpha_n)$, this induces $\alpha_{n+1} < \pi(\pi(t))$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$. To construct $S^{(n)}$, we move the element α_n to the right side of the maximum element of $\pi(A_{n-1})$. By construction, the part of $S^{(n)}$ can be described as



We have then $\pi(t) < \alpha_n$ and $\alpha_{n+1} < \pi(\pi(t))$ in $S^{(n)}$. Hence we see that $\pi(t)$ belongs to A_n .

Conversely, take an element t' of A_n . There exists the element t of $T(S^{(n)})$ such that $t' = \pi(t)$. It suffices to show that t belongs to A_{n-1} . This t satisfies that $\pi(t) < \alpha_n$ and $\alpha_{n+1} < \pi(\pi(t))$ in $T(S^{(n)})$ by the definition of A_n . Since $\delta(\pi(t)) = \delta(\alpha_n)$, we have $\alpha_{n+1} < \pi(\pi(t))$ and $\alpha_n < \pi(t)$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$. On the other hand, to lead a contradiction, suppose $\alpha_{n-1} < t$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$. Then for the maximum element t_{\max} of A_{n-1} , since $\alpha_n < \pi(t_{\max}) < \pi(t)$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$, we have $\alpha_n < \pi(t)$ in $T(S^{(n)})$ by the construction of A_n . This is a contradiction. Thus we have shown that $t < \alpha_{n-1}$ in $T(S^{(n-1)})$, and t belongs to A_{n-1} . Hence we see that t' belongs to the set (3.4). □

Proposition 3.7. *Let n be a non-negative integer. A_n does not contain elements α_m for $m \leq n$.*

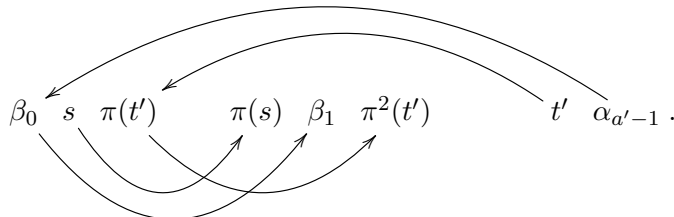
Proof. Note that for every non-negative integer n , by the definition of A_n , the set A_n does not contain the inverse image α_{-1} of α_0 by $\Pi(S^{(0)})$ as α_{-1} is an element of $T(S_q)$. Here S_q is the ABS corresponding to the $DM_1 N_{m_q, n_q}$. Let us show the assertion by induction on n . The case $n = 0$ is obvious. For a natural number n , to lead a contradiction, suppose that A_n contains α_m for a non-negative integer m with $m \leq n$. By Proposition 3.6, then A_{n-1} contains α_{m-1} . This contradicts the hypothesis of induction. □

Proposition 3.8. *If there exists no non-negative integer a such that $A_a = \emptyset$, then the specialization S' is not generic.*

Proof. First, let us construct the specialization combinatorially in this case. Let a' be the minimum number satisfying $\alpha_{a'} = \beta_0$. Let B'_0 be the subset of $T(S^{(0)})$

$$B'_0 = \{t \in T(S^{(0)}) \mid \beta_0 < t \text{ and } \pi(t) < \beta_1 \text{ in } T(S^{(0)}) \text{ with } \delta(t) = 1\}.$$

A part of the ABS $S^{(a'-1)}$ can be described as



Suppose that $\pi(A_{a'-1})$ is contained in B'_0 . Then, since $t'' < \beta_0$ and $\pi(t'') < \beta_1$ in $T(S^{(a')})$ for all elements t'' of $\pi(A_{a'-1})$, there is no element $s \in T(S^{(a')})$ such that $s < \alpha_{a'}$

and $\alpha_{a'+1} < \pi(s)$, i.e., $A_{a'}$ is empty. This is a contradiction. Thus there exists an element t' of $A_{a'-1}$ such that $\beta_0 < \pi(t')$ and $\beta_1 < \pi(\pi(t'))$ in $T(S^{(a'-1)})$ with $\delta(\beta_0) = \delta(\pi(t'))$. Then for all elements s of B'_0 , we have $s < \pi(t')$. In fact, if $\pi(t') < s$, then $\pi(t') < s$ and $\pi(s) < \pi(\pi(t'))$ holds with $\delta(s) = \delta(\pi(t'))$, and this is a contradiction. Thus there exists no element u of $T(S^{(a')})$ such that $\beta_0 < u$ and $\pi(u) < \beta_1$. This implies that elements t and t' of $T(S^{(a')})$ with $t < t'$ satisfy $\pi(t') < \pi(t)$ if and only if $t' = \alpha_{a'}$ and $t \in A_{a'}$. By hypothesis, there exists a non-negative integer m such that $|A_m| = |A_{m+1}| = \dots$. By the definition of the sets A_n , for $n \geq m$, all elements t of A_n have the same value $\delta(t)$. For this number m , the elements of $T(S^{(m)})$ are ordered by binary expansions by π . Let S' be the admissible ABS associated to $(\delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_h))$ with $T(S^{(m)}) = \{t_1 < \dots < t_h\}$. Then S' is a specialization of S . Note that $\ell(S') = \ell(S^{(m)})$.

Here, let us compare lengths of S and S' . One can see that $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = |A_0| + |B'_0| + 1$. Since $\ell(S^{(m)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0| - |A_m|$, we see $\ell(S') < \ell(S) - 1$. □

By Proposition 3.8, we may assume that there exists a non-negative integer a such that A_a is an empty set to classify generic specializations S' of S .

In Proposition 3.10 below, we will show that to classify generic specializations, it suffices to consider the case that there exists a non-negative integer b such that $B_b = \emptyset$. Note that, to show Proposition 3.10, we may assume that there exists a non-negative integer a such that $A_a = \emptyset$. Let us see a property of the B -sequence, which is used for the proof of Proposition 3.10.

Proposition 3.9. *Let n be a natural number. The set B_n is equal to*

$$\{\pi(t) \mid t \in B_{n-1} \text{ and } \delta(\pi(t)) = \delta(\beta_n)\}.$$

Proof. Note that the B -sequence is the “dual” object of the A -sequence. A proof is given by the same way as Proposition 3.6. □

Proposition 3.10. *If there exists no non-negative integer b such that $B_b = \emptyset$, then the specialization is not generic.*

Proof. In this hypothesis, there exists a non-negative integer m such that $|B_m| = |B_{m+1}| = \dots$. By the definition of the sets B_n , for $n \geq m$, all elements t of B_n have the same value $\delta(t)$. Then the elements of $T(S^{(a+m)})$ are ordered by these binary expansions by π . Let S' be the admissible ABS associated to $(\delta(t_1), \dots, \delta(t_h))$ with $T(S^{(a+m)}) = \{t_1 < \dots < t_h\}$. Then S' is a specialization of S . Note that $\ell(S') = \ell(S^{(a+m)})$.

Let us compare lengths of S and S' . It is clear that $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = |A_0| + |B'_0| + 1$, where the set B'_0 is same as in Proposition 3.8. If the non-negative integer a satisfies $a \geq a'$ with the minimum number a' satisfying $\alpha_{a'} = \beta_0$, then $|B_0| < |B'_0|$ by the proof of

Proposition 3.8. Since $\ell(S^{(a)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0|$ and $\ell(S^{(a+m)}) - \ell(S^{(a)}) \leq |B_0| - |B_m|$, we see that the specialization S' is not generic in this case. Let us see the case $a < a'$. For a natural number n such that $\delta(\alpha_n) = 1$ and A_{n-1} contains the inverse image of β_0 , we see that α_n belongs to B_0 . Let I be the set consisting of such elements α_n . We have then $B_0 = B'_0 \cup I$. If α_n belongs to I , then $\ell(S^{(n)}) - \ell(S^{(n-1)}) = |A_{n-1}| - |A_n| - 1$ since β_0 does not belong to A_n . Thus we have $\ell(S^{(a)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0| - |I|$. As $\ell(S^{(a+m)}) - \ell(S^{(a)}) = |B_0| - |B_m|$ with $|B_m| > 0$, we have

$$\ell(S') \leq \ell(S) - 1 - |B_m|.$$

Thus we see that $\ell(S') < \ell(S) - 1$. □

By Propositions 3.8 and 3.10, to classify generic specializations, we may suppose that there exist non-negative integers a and b such that $A_a = \emptyset$ and $B_b = \emptyset$ for a small modification. For the ABS $S^{(a+b)}$, if elements t and t' of $T(S^{(a+b)})$ satisfy that $t < t'$ and $\delta(t) = \delta(t')$, then $\pi(t) < \pi(t')$ holds. Thus in this assumption, the specialization S' of S by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$ is obtained by $S' = S^{(a+b)}$. We call this ABS $S^{(a+b)}$ the full modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$.

3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.5

The main purpose of this section is to prove Theorem 1.5. The notation is as above. Let $S^{(0)}$ denote the small modification by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$ with $r < q$ and $0_i^r < 1_j^q$ in $T(S)$. Using Lemma 3.11 and Proposition 3.12 below, we will show that, to classify generic specializations, we may suppose that the r -th segment of the Newton polygon ξ is adjacent to the q -th segment, i.e., $q = r + 1$, see Corollary 3.13.

Lemma 3.11. *Let S be the ABS associated to N_ξ with $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$ a Newton polygon. Let 0^r and 1^q be elements of $T(S)$ satisfying that the r -th segment is not adjacent to the q -th segment, i.e., $q > r + 1$, and $0^r < 1^q$ in $T(S)$. Then there exists an element t^x of $T(S)$ such that $r < x < q$ and $0^r < t^x < 1^q$.*

Proof. For a Newton polygon ξ , we write $Q(\xi)$ for the assertion: *For elements 0^r and 1^q of the ABS associated to N_ξ satisfying that $r + 1 < q$ and $0^r < 1^q$, there exists an element t^x such that $r < x < q$ and $0^r < t^x < 1^q$.* It suffices to treat the case $z = 3$, $r = 1$ and $q = 3$. If $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ (resp. $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3$) holds, then we immediately have the desired element t^x since for elements $0_i^1 < 1_j^3$, the element 0_i^2 (resp. 1_j^2) satisfy $0_i^1 < 0_i^2 < 1_j^3$ (resp. $0_i^1 < 1_j^2 < 1_j^3$).

From now on, we assume that the slopes are different from each other. We treat Newton polygons satisfying one of the following:

- (i) $\lambda_3 < 1/2 \leq \lambda_2 < \lambda_1$, (ii) $\lambda_3 < \lambda_2 \leq 1/2 < \lambda_1$.

By the duality, if $Q(\xi)$ is true for all ξ satisfying (i), then $Q(\xi)$ holds for all ξ satisfying (ii). Suppose that ξ satisfies (i). Put $h_x = m_x + n_x$ for all x . By Lemma 2.17, in the subset $T(S_1 \oplus S_3)$ of $T(S)$, there exists no element t satisfying that $0_{n_1}^1 < t < 1_1^3$ or $0_{h_1}^1 < t < 1_{n_3+1}^3$, where the ABS S_i corresponds to the $DM_1 N_{m_i, n_i}$. Hence it is enough to show that there exist elements t_x^2 and t_y^2 such that $0_{n_1}^1 < t_x^2 < 1_1^3$ and $0_{h_1}^1 < t_y^2 < 1_{n_3+1}^3$ in $T(S)$. If λ_2 is greater than $1/2$, then these elements are obtained by $t_x^2 = 0_{n_2}^2$ and $t_y^2 = 0_{h_2}^2$. In fact, by Proposition 3.5, we have $0_{n_1}^1 < 0_{n_2}^2$ and $0_{h_1}^1 < 0_{h_2}^2$. Moreover, considering the subset $T(S_2 \oplus S_3)$ of $T(S)$, by Lemma 2.17, we obtain $0_{n_2}^2 < 1_1^3$ and $0_{h_2}^2 < 1_{n_3+1}^3$. If λ_2 equal $1/2$, then the desired elements t_x^2 and t_y^2 are obtained by 1_1^2 and 0_2^2 respectively.

Let us show that $Q(\xi)$ holds for any Newton polygons ξ . We claim that

- (A) If $Q(\xi^D)$ holds, then $Q(\xi)$ also holds;
- (B) If $m_i \leq n_i$ for all i and $Q(\xi^C)$ holds, then $Q(\xi)$ also holds.

If the claims (A) and (B) are true, then for a Newton polygon ξ in NP, using the function $\Phi: NP \rightarrow NP^{sep}$ defined in Section 3.1, the proposition is reduced to the case (i) or (ii), and we complete the proof. The claim (A) is obvious. Let us show (B). Let S (resp. R) denote the ABS associated to ξ (resp. ξ^C). By Lemma 3.3, we can regard $T(R)$ as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets. Let U (resp. V) be the subset of $T(R) \times T(R)$ (resp. $T(S) \times T(S)$) consisting of pairs $(0^1, 1^3)$ of elements of $T(R)$ (resp. $T(S)$) satisfying $0^1 < 1^3$. Again by Lemma 3.3, since all elements t of $T(S) - T(R)$ satisfy $\Delta(S)(t) = 0$, we have $U = V$. Thus (B) holds. □

Compare Examples 2.14 and 2.15 for an example of Lemma 3.11.

In Proposition 3.12 below, we give necessary conditions for specializations to be generic. Moreover, by Corollary 3.13 below, we see that to classify generic specializations of the ABS corresponding to a minimal DM_1 , it suffices to treat specializations by pairs $(0^r, 1^{r+1})$.

Proposition 3.12. *Let S be the ABS associated to N_ξ with $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$. For the small modification $S^{(0)}$ by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$, if either of the following assertions*

- (i) *the set A_0 contains an element 0^x with $r < x$, or*
- (ii) *the set B_0 contains an element 1^x with $x < q$*

holds, then the specialization S' by $(0_i^r, 1_j^q)$ is not generic.

Proof. Put $\pi = \Pi(S^{(0)})$ and $\delta = \Delta(S^{(0)})$. Set $\alpha_n = \pi^n(0_i^r)$ and $\beta_n = \pi^n(1_j^q)$ for all n . By Propositions 3.8 and 3.10, we may assume that there exist non-negative integers a and b such that $A_a = \emptyset$ and $B_b = \emptyset$. Put

$$B'_0 = \{t \in T(S^{(0)}) \mid \beta_0 < t \text{ and } \pi(t) < \beta_1 \text{ in } S^{(0)} \text{ with } \delta(t) = 1\}.$$

For this set, $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = |A_0| + |B'_0| + 1$. Define $d(n)$ by

$$d(n) = \begin{cases} |A_n| - |A_{n+1}| & \text{if } n < a, \\ |B_n| - |B_{n+1}| & \text{if } n \geq a. \end{cases}$$

We have then $\ell(S^{(n+1)}) - \ell(S^{(n)}) \leq d(n)$. Clearly $\ell(S') - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0| + |B_0|$ holds. First, we show that $\ell(S') - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0| + |B'_0|$. Let I be the subset of B_0 consisting of elements which are of the form α_m for some natural number m . We have then $|B_0| \leq |B'_0| + |I|$. Let m be a non-negative integer such that A_m contains the inverse image of β_0 . We have then $\ell(S^{(m+1)}) - \ell(S^{(m)}) \leq d(m) - 1$ since β_0 is not contained in A_{m+1} . If $\delta(\alpha_{m+1}) = 1$, then α_{m+1} belongs to I . Hence we see $\ell(S^{(a)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) \leq |A_0| - |I|$. Moreover, we have $\ell(S') - \ell(S^{(a)}) \leq |B_0|$. Thus we get the desired inequality.

Let us see that in the case (i) the specialization is not generic. Let m be the minimum number such that the set A_m contains no element t^x with $r < x$. Take an element t^x of A_{m-1} with $r < x$. Put $t = \pi(t^x)$. Note that since t does not belong to A_m , the values of t and α_m are different from each other. Now we claim that $\delta(t) = 1$ and $\delta(\alpha_m) = 0$. If $\delta(t) = 0$ and $\delta(\alpha_m) = 1$ is true, then there exists an element 1^x satisfying $\alpha_m < 1^x < t$ in $T(S)$. In fact, if $1^n_x < \alpha_m$ holds in $T(S)$ for all n , then we have $1^x_{m_x} < 1^r_{m_r}$ with $r < x$. By Proposition 3.5 this is a contradiction. Thus we see that the set A_m contains the element 1^x . This contradicts the minimality of m . Hence we have $\delta(t) = 1$ and $\delta(\alpha_m) = 0$, and it implies that $\ell(S^{(m)}) - \ell(S^{(m-1)}) < d(m)$. This induces that $\ell(S^{(a)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) < |A_0| - |I|$.

Let us treat the case (ii). In the same way as the case (i), if B_0 contains an element t^x with $x < q$, then there exists a non-negative integer m such that $\ell(S^{(m)}) - \ell(S^{(m-1)}) < d(m)$. In fact, for the minimum number m such that B_m contains no element t^x with $x < q$, take an element t^x of B_{m-1} satisfying $x < q$. Then for $t = \pi(t^x)$, we have $\delta(t) = 0$ and $\delta(\beta_m) = 1$ since if $\delta(t) = 1$ and $\delta(\beta_m) = 0$ is true, then there exists an element 0^x of $T(S)$ satisfying that $t < 0^x < \beta_m$ by Proposition 3.5. This implies that B_m contains an element 0^x , and this contradicts the minimality of m .

By the above, in the cases (i) and (ii), we have $\ell(S') - \ell(S^{(0)}) < |A_0| + |B'_0|$, and by $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = |A_0| + |B'_0| + 1$, it follows that $\ell(S') < \ell(S) - 1$. □

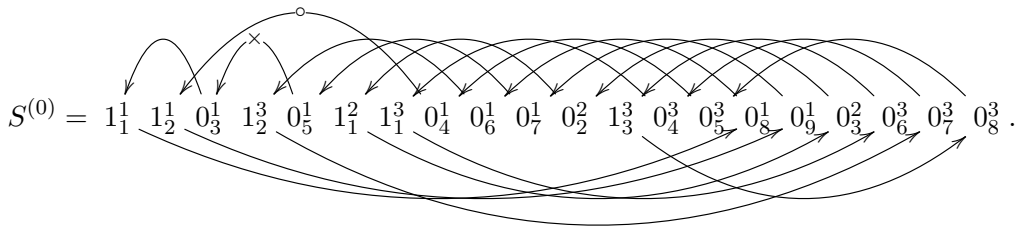
Corollary 3.13. *If the r -th segment is not adjacent to the q -th segment, i.e., $q > r + 1$, then the specialization is not generic.*

Proof. Put $\delta = \Delta(S)$. For a small modification by $(0^r, 1^q)$, it follows from Lemma 3.11 that there exists an element t^x of $T(S)$ such that $0^r < t^x < 1^q$ and $r < x < q$. If $\delta(t^x) = 0$, then the element t^x belongs to A_0 , and the assertion immediately follows from Proposition 3.12. Let us see the case $\delta(t^x) = 1$. If the set B_0 contains t^x , then by Proposition 3.12 we complete the proof. Let us consider the case that the element t^x with

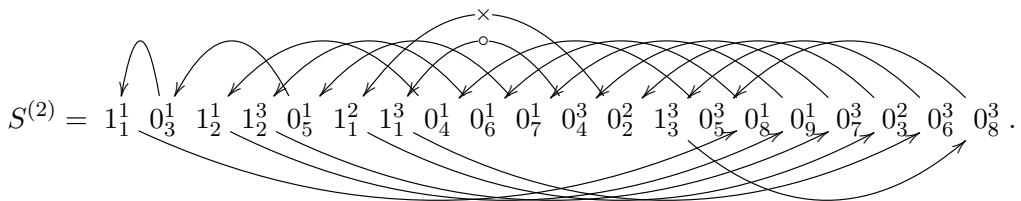
$\delta(t^x) = 1$ does not belong to B_0 . For the set B'_0 of Proposition 3.12, t^x is contained in B'_0 . Thus, if t^x does not belong to B_0 , then the minimum number a satisfying $A_a = \emptyset$ must satisfy that $a \geq a'$, where a' is the minimum number such that $\alpha_{a'} = \beta_0$ since $|B_0| < |B'_0|$ only if $a \geq a'$. In this case, we have $|B_0| < |B'_0| + |I|$, where the set I is the same as the set in the proof of Proposition 3.12. Clearly we have $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = |A_0| + |B'_0| + 1$. As $\ell(S') - \ell(S^{(0)}) < |A_0| + |B_0| - |I|$, we are done. \square

Example 3.14 below is an example of a specialization which is not generic. This example indicates that for the small modification $S^{(0)}$ by $(0^r, 1^q)$, if the r -th segment is not adjacent to the q -th segment, then the specialization by 0^r and 1^q is not generic. Compare with Example 2.20.

Example 3.14. For the ABS S of $\xi = (2, 7) + (1, 2) + (3, 5)$, consider the small modification by $(0_4^1, 1_2^3)$. Then the ABS $S^{(0)}$ is



We have $A_0 = \{0_5^1\}$ and $A_1 = \emptyset$. Thus we see $a = 1$. We have sets $B_0 = \{1_1^2, 1_1^3\}$ and $B_1 = \{0_3^2, 0_6^3\}$ with the ABS $S^{(2)}$



By the ABS $S^{(2)}$, we obtain the set $B_2 = \{0_2^2\}$. Similarly, we obtain $B_3 = \{1_1^2\}$, $B_4 = \{0_3^2\}$ and $B_5 = \emptyset$ with the ABS's $S^{(4)}$, $S^{(5)}$ and $S^{(6)}$. Hence we have $b = 5$, and the full modification $S^{(6)}$ is equal to S' of Example 2.15.

Let $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^z (m_i, n_i)$ be a Newton polygon. Let S be the ABS of the $DM_1 N_\xi$. Recall that the ABS S is the direct sum $S = \bigoplus_{i=1}^z S_i$ of ABS's S_i corresponding to the $DM_1 N_{m_i, n_i}$. Propositions 3.8 and 3.10 imply that all generic specializations are given by full modifications. Now let us show Theorem 1.5. This theorem says that to determine generic specializations of $H(\xi)$ it is enough to deal with Newton polygons consisting of two segments.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let S be the ABS of N_ξ . Let us construct a bijection map

$$\bigsqcup_{i=1}^{z-1} \{\text{generic specializations of } R_i\} \longrightarrow \{\text{generic specializations of } S\},$$

where R_i denotes the ABS corresponding to the DM_1 of the two slopes Newton polygon $(m_i, n_i) + (m_{i+1}, n_{i+1})$. As we can regard $T(R_r)$ as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets, we denote by t_i^r (resp. t_j^{r+1}) the i -th (resp. the j -th) element of the first (resp. the second) component of R_r , corresponding to the segment (m_r, n_r) (resp. (m_{r+1}, n_{r+1})). By Corollary 3.13, it suffices to show the claim: *The full modification of S by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ is generic if and only if the full modification of R_r by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ is generic.* For a small modification $S^{(0)}$ by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ of S , we use the same notation as Definitions 2.18 and 2.19. To simplify, set $\pi = \Pi(S^{(0)})$ and $\delta = \Delta(S^{(0)})$. Let E (resp. F) denote the subset of A_0 (resp. B_0) consisting of elements 0^x (resp. 1^y) with $x \neq r$ (resp. $y \neq r + 1$). Put $R = S_r \oplus S_{r+1}$. Let R' be a generic specialization of R by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$, and let S' be the specialization of S by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$. For the small modifications $S^{(0)}$ and $R^{(0)}$ by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$, we clearly have $\ell(S) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = \ell(R) - \ell(R^{(0)}) + |E| + |F|$. To show the claim, it suffices to see that $\ell(S) - \ell(S') = \ell(R) - \ell(R')$. So we will show that

$$(3.5) \quad \ell(S') - \ell(S^{(0)}) = \ell(R') - \ell(R^{(0)}) + |E| + |F|.$$

Let m be the minimum number such that $\alpha_m = 1_{m_r}^r$. Let C_0, C_1, \dots be the A -sequence associated to $R, 0_i^r$ and 1_j^{r+1} . Note that as R' is generic, there exists a non-negative integer a' such that $C_{a'}$ is empty. We show the following three claims:

- (a) for every element 0^x of E , we have $x < r$,
- (b) there exists no element t^x of A_m such that $x \neq r$,
- (c) there exists a non-negative integer a satisfying $A_a = \emptyset$, and

$$(3.6) \quad \ell(S^{(a)}) - \ell(S^{(0)}) = \ell(R^{(a)}) - \ell(R^{(0)}) + |E|.$$

Put $q = r + 1$. To show (a), suppose $r < x$. For an element 0^x of A_0 , we have $0^x < 0_i^r$ in $T(S^{(0)})$. So it is clear that $0^x < 1_j^q$ in $T(S)$. Then clearly $0_{m_x+1}^x < 0_{m_q+1}^q$ in $T(S)$, and by Proposition 3.5 we have $x < q$. As r and q are adjacent, this is a contradiction. We have shown (a). To show (b), suppose that A_{m-1} contains an element t^x with $x \neq r$. Then there exists an element t_0^x of A_0 such that $\pi^{m-1}(t_0^x) = t^x$ by Proposition 3.6, and by (a), we see $x < r$. Then $\delta(\pi(t^x)) = 0$. In fact, if $\delta(\pi(t^x)) = 1$, then we have $1_{m_r}^r < \pi(t^x) \leq 1_{m_x}^x$ with $x < r$. By Proposition 3.5, this is a contradiction. Since $\delta(\alpha_m) = 1$, we obtain (b). Let us show (c). Note that the sets C_n satisfy $A_n = C_n \cup \{t^x \in A_n \mid x \neq r\}$ for

all n . Thus, using (b), there exists a non-negative integer a such that A_a is empty. Let n be a non-negative integer. Suppose that the set A_n contains an element t^x such that $\pi(t^x)$ does not belong to A_{n+1} . Note that $\delta(\alpha_{n+1})$ and $\delta(\pi(t^x))$ are different from each other by the definition of A_{n+1} . To show (3.6), it suffices to show that $\delta(\alpha_{n+1}) = 1$ and $\delta(\pi(t^x)) = 0$. In fact, let E_n be the subset of A_n consisting of elements t^x with $x \neq r$ satisfying that $\pi(t^x)$ does not belong to A_{n+1} . If $\delta(\alpha_{n+1}) = 1$ and $\delta(\pi(t^x)) = 0$ are true, then $\ell(S^{(n+1)}) - \ell(S^{(n)}) = \ell(R^{(n+1)}) - \ell(R^{(n)}) + |E_n|$, and by (b), we get the equation (3.6). To reach a contradiction, suppose that $\delta(\alpha_{n+1}) = 0$ and $\delta(\pi(t^x)) = 1$. We have then $0_{m_r+1}^r \leq \alpha_{n+1} < \pi(t^x) < 0_{m_x+1}^x$. As $x < r$ holds by (a), this contradicts Proposition 3.5.

Similarly, we have the “dual” of (a), (b) and (c). Let m' be the minimum number such that $\beta_{m'} = 0_{m_q+1}^q$. Then

- (d) for every element 1^y of F , we have $q < y$,
- (e) there exists no element t^y of $B_{m'}$ such that $y \neq q$,
- (f) we have

$$(3.7) \quad \ell(S') - \ell(S^{(a)}) = \ell(R') - \ell(R^{(a')}) + |F|.$$

By (3.6) and (3.7), we get (3.5). Thus, for a generic specialization R' obtained by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$, the specialization S' of S obtained by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ is generic. In the same way, one can check if a specialization S' of S by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ is generic, then the specialization R' of R by $(0_i^r, 1_j^{r+1})$ is also generic. □

Example 3.15. Let $\xi = (2, 5) + (3, 7) + (3, 2)$. For the small modification obtained by $(0_5^2, 1_1^3)$, the set A_0 contains 0_5^1 . One can check that the specialization by $(0_5^2, 1_1^3)$ is generic. Moreover, for the ABS corresponding to $N_{(3,7)+(3,2)}$, the specialization by $(0_5^1, 1_1^2)$ is also generic.

4. The case of Newton polygons consisting of two slopes

In this section, to solve Problem 1.4, we give a proof of Theorem 1.6. In Section 3, we have seen that it suffices to deal with Newton polygons consisting of two segments to classify generic specializations. Thus we mainly treat Newton polygons consisting of two segments in this section. The notation is as Sections 2 and 3.

For a Newton polygon ξ , we have a bijection from $B(\xi)$ to $B(\xi^D)$, see the paragraph after Theorem 1.6. See (1.2) for the definition of $B(\xi)$. Moreover, to get a bijection between $B(\xi)$ and $B(\xi^C)$, we use Lemma 3.3. If Theorem 1.6 is true, then using the two

bijections and the map $\Phi: \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP}^{\text{sep}}$ defined in Section 3.1, we can reduce Problem 1.4 into the case of [3].

Proof of Theorem 1.6. Let S (resp. R) denote the ABS associated to ξ (resp. ξ^C). Let $G(S)$ (resp. $G(R)$) denote the set of generic specializations of S (resp. R). The assertion is paraphrased as follows: *There exists a map $G(S) \rightarrow G(R)$ defined by sending a generic specialization S' of S obtained by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$ to the generic specialization R' of R obtained by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$, and this map is bijective.* The set $T(R)$ can be regarded as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets, see Lemma 3.3. Again by Lemma 3.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(0^1, 1^2) \in T(S) \times T(S) \mid 0^1 < 1^2 \text{ in } T(S)\} \\ &= \{(0^1, 1^2) \in T(R) \times T(R) \mid 0^1 < 1^2 \text{ in } T(R)\}. \end{aligned}$$

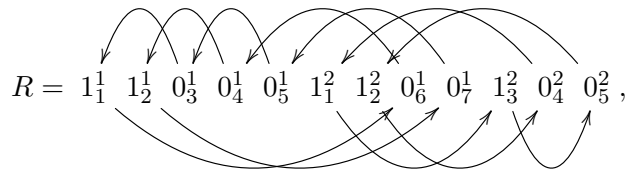
Take elements 0_i^1 and 1_j^2 , with $0_i^1 < 1_j^2$, of $T(S)$ such that the specialization S' of S by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$ is generic. Let $\{A_n\}$ (resp. $\{A'_n\}$) be the A -sequence associated to S , 0_i^1 and 1_j^2 (resp. R , 0_i^1 and 1_j^2), see Definition 2.18 for the definition of the A -sequence. Clearly we have $A_0 = A'_0$ and $\ell(S^{(0)}) = \ell(R^{(0)})$. For a non-negative integer n , suppose that $A_n = A'_n$ and $\ell(S^{(n)}) = \ell(R^{(n)})$. If elements t of A'_n satisfy that $\Delta(R)(t) = 0$, then by Lemma 3.3 we see that $A_{n+1} = A'_{n+1}$ and $\ell(S^{(n+1)}) = \ell(R^{(n+1)})$. Moreover, if elements t of A'_n satisfy $\Delta(R)(t) = 1$, then it follows from Lemma 3.3 that $A_{n+2} = A'_{n+1}$ and $\ell(S^{(n+2)}) = \ell(R^{(n+1)})$. Note that in this case A_{n+1} is not empty. Thus, as the specialization S' of S by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$ is generic, it follows from Proposition 3.8 and the above that there exists the minimum number a (resp. a') such that A_a (resp. $A_{a'}$) is empty. Similarly, for the B -sequence $\{B_n\}$ (resp. $\{B'_n\}$) associated to S , 0_i^1 and 1_j^2 (resp. R , 0_i^1 and 1_j^2), we have $B_0 = B'_0$ and $\ell(S^{(a)}) = \ell(R^{(a')})$. See Definition 2.19 for the definition of the B -sequence. For a non-negative integer n , suppose that $B_n = B'_n$. Similarly as above, we have

$$\begin{cases} B_{n+1} = B'_{n+1} \text{ and } \ell(S^{(a+n+1)}) = \ell(R^{(a'+n+1)}) & \text{if } \Delta(R)(t) = 0 \text{ for } t \in B'_n, \\ B_{n+2} = B'_{n+1} \text{ and } \ell(S^{(a+n+2)}) = \ell(R^{(a'+n+1)}) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

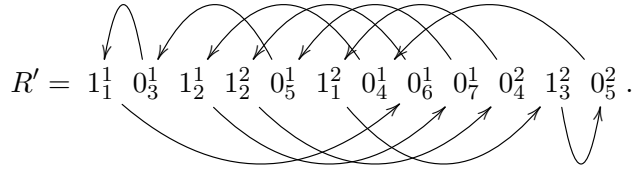
Thus we see that $\ell(R') = \ell(R) - 1$ if and only if $\ell(S') = \ell(S) - 1$. □

The following is an example of Theorem 1.6. See also Example 2.20.

Example 4.1. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (3, 5)$. We have then $\xi^C = (2, 5) + (3, 2)$. Let R be the ABS associated to N_{ξ^C} . For this ABS



the specialization R' obtained by exchanging 0_4^1 and 1_2^2 is



For the small modification by $(0_4^1, 1_2^2)$, we have sets $A_0 = \{0_5^1\}$, $A_1 = \emptyset$, $B_0 = \{1_1^2\}$ and $B_1 = \emptyset$. Thus we have $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Compare with Example 2.20 A -sequences and B -sequences of S and R . By Example 2.14, we can regard $T(R)$ as a subset of $T(S)$ as ordered sets. One can check that these R and R' satisfy $\ell(R') = \ell(R) - 1$. Moreover, the sets of pairs $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$ constructing generic specializations for ABS's corresponding to N_ξ and N_{ξ^c} are both

$$\{(0_4^1, 1_1^2), (0_4^1, 1_2^2), (0_5^1, 1_1^2), (0_5^1, 1_2^2), (0_6^1, 1_3^2), (0_7^1, 1_3^2)\}.$$

5. Determining Newton polygons of generic specializations

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.8. Let $\xi = \sum_i (m_i, n_i)$ be a Newton polygon. By Corollary 3.13, for the ABS corresponding to N_ξ , generic specializations are obtained by specializations by 0^r and 1^{r+1} . First, we see that it suffices to deal with ξ consisting of two segments in order to show Theorem 1.8.

Lemma 5.1. *If Theorem 1.8 is true for ξ with two segments, then Theorem 1.8 is true for any ξ .*

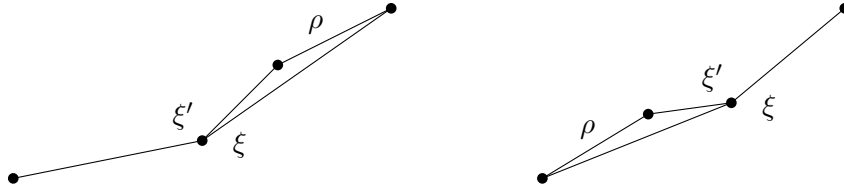
Proof. Let $w \in B(\xi)$. Then there exists the generic specialization w' in $B(\xi_i)$ corresponding to w via the map obtained in Theorem 1.5 for some i with $\xi_i = (m_i, n_i) + (m_{i+1}, n_{i+1})$. By hypothesis, we have a Newton polygon ζ' satisfying (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.8 for ξ_i and w' . Put $\zeta = (m_1, n_1) + \dots + (m_{i-1}, n_{i-1}) + \zeta' + (m_{i+2}, n_{i+2}) + \dots + (m_z, n_z)$. Then this ζ satisfies (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.8 for ξ and w . □

The key statement for the proof of Theorem 1.8 is Theorem 5.2 below. We show the theorem by reducing it to the case that the Newton polygon of a minimal DM_1 consists of two segments, where one slope is less than $1/2$ and the other slope is greater than $1/2$, see [3, Section 5] for the proof in the case.

Theorem 5.2. *Let $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ be a Newton polygon consisting of two segments. Assume $m_2 n_1 - m_1 n_2 > 1$. For any element w of $B(\xi)$, there exist a specialization w^- of w and a segment ρ such that*

$$w^- = w' \oplus w_\rho$$

with $w' \in B(\xi')$ and $\rho = (c, d)$, where ξ' is either $(m_1 - c, n_1 - d) + (m_2, n_2)$ or $(m_1, n_1) + (m_2 - c, n_2 - d)$:



so that the area of the region surrounded by ξ , ξ' and ρ is one.

Proof. If $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ belongs to NP^{sep} , then we have shown this fact in [3, Proposition 5.1]. In this case, it is straightforward to see that $m_2n_1 - m_1n_2 = 1$ if and only if $\xi = (0, 1) + (1, 0)$.

Let us show the statement by induction on the height of ξ . Consider the case that ξ does not belong to NP^{sep} . Then ξ satisfies $m_i \leq n_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ or $n_i \leq m_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. If the Newton polygon ξ satisfies the latter, then we replace ξ with $\xi^D = (n_2, m_2) + (n_1, m_1)$. Thus it suffices to see the case that ξ satisfies the former. Recall that for a Newton polygon $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ satisfying $m_i \leq n_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, we set $\xi^C = (m_1, n_1 - m_1) + (m_2, n_2 - m_2)$, see the first paragraph of Section 3.1. Put $\eta = \xi^C$. Let $w \in B(\xi)$. We denote by w^C the image of the map $B(\xi) \rightarrow B(\eta)$ of Theorem 1.6. It is clear that the height of η is less than that of ξ . By the hypothesis of induction, there exist a specialization $(w^C)^-$ of w^C and a segment τ such that $(w^C)^- = v \oplus w_\tau$, with $v \in B(\eta')$, where η' is uniquely determined by η and τ so that the area of the region surrounded by η , η' and τ is one. Then we construct required w^- as follows. We denote by S (resp. R) the ABS corresponding to w (resp. w^C), which is the type of N_{ξ^-} (resp. N_{ξ^C}) in the notation of [3, Section 5]. By Theorem 1.6, if we write $\{s_1 < \dots < s_h\}$ (resp. $\{s'_1 < \dots < s'_{h'}\}$) for the ordered set $T(S)$ (resp. $T(R)$), with $h = m_1 + n_1 + m_2 + n_2$ and $h' = n_1 + n_2$, then $s_x = s'_x$ for $x = 1, \dots, h'$. Moreover, if $\Delta(S)(s_x) = 1$ for an integer x , then $\Pi(S)^2(s_x) = \Pi(R)(s'_x)$, see Theorem 1.6. Suppose that the specialization R^- of R by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$ corresponds to $(w^C)^- = v \oplus w_\tau$. Let us consider the specialization S^- of S by $(0_i^1, 1_j^2)$. If we denote by $\{t_1 < \dots < t_h\}$ and $\{t'_1 < \dots < t'_{h'}\}$ the ordered sets $T(S^-)$ and $T(R^-)$ respectively, then $t_x = t'_x$ for $x = 1, \dots, h'$. Moreover, if $\Delta(S^-)(t_x) = 1$ for an integer x , then $\Pi(S^-)^2(t_x) = \Pi(R^-)(t'_x)$. Thus we see that S^- corresponding to $w^- = w' \oplus w_\rho$, with $(w')^C = v$ and $\rho^C = \tau$. □

Remark 5.3. Let $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$ be a Newton polygon consisting of two segments. If $m_2n_1 - m_1n_2 = 1$, then $B(\xi)$ consists of only one element, and it is w_ζ with $\zeta = (m_1 + m_2, n_1 + n_2)$. Note that $\zeta \prec \xi$ is saturated. This fact is proved by reducing the problem to the case of $\xi = (0, 1) + (1, 0)$ via the map $\Phi: \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP}^{\text{sep}}$, in the similar way as the proof of Theorem 5.2.

Theorem 1.8 follows from Theorem 5.2. Indeed, this can be proven in the same way as the proof of [3, Theorem 1.3], but we write the proof for the reader's convenience.

Proof of Theorem 1.8. Thanks to Lemma 5.1, we may assume that ξ consists of two segments. Put $\xi = (m_1, n_1) + (m_2, n_2)$. Let us show the statement by induction on the value $m_2n_1 - m_1n_2$. The minimum value is one. We have discussed the case of the minimal value in Remark 5.3.

Suppose that $m_2n_1 - m_1n_2$ is greater than one. Then, by Theorem 5.2, for $w \in B(\xi)$, there exist a specialization w^- and a segment ρ such that $w^- = w' \oplus w_\rho$, with $w' \in B(\xi')$, where $\xi' = (m'_1, n'_1) + (m'_2, n'_2)$ is uniquely determined by ξ and ρ so that the area of the region surrounded by ξ, ξ' and ρ is one. Note that $m'_2n'_1 - m'_1n'_2$ is less than $m_2n_1 - m_1n_2$. By the hypothesis of induction, there exists a Newton polygon ζ' such that $\zeta' \prec \xi'$ is saturated, and $w_{\zeta'} \subset w'$. Then the Newton polygon $\zeta = \zeta' + \rho$ satisfies that $\zeta \prec \xi$ is saturated, and $w_\zeta \subset w$. □

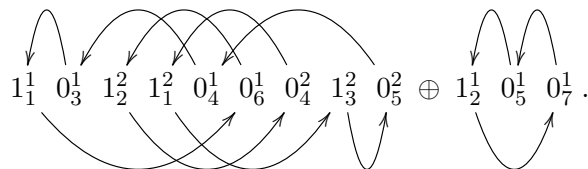
Remark 5.4. Thanks to Theorems 5.2 and 1.8, by the same argument as the proof of [4, Theorem 5.1], for a Newton polygon ξ and for a generic specialization w of w_ξ , we obtain a sequence

$$(5.1) \quad w_\zeta = w^{(n)} \subset w^{(n-1)} \subset \dots \subset w^{(1)} \subset w^{(0)} = w,$$

where $w^{(i+1)}$ is a specialization of $w^{(i)}$, and $w^{(i)}$ corresponds to $N_{\xi^i}^- \oplus (N_\rho \oplus N_{\rho^1} \oplus \dots \oplus N_{\rho^{i-1}})$ in the notation of [3, Section 5], where ρ^i is the ρ appearing when we apply [3, Proposition 5.1] to ξ^i . Moreover, $n + 1$ is equal to twice the area of the region surrounded by ζ and ξ (cf. [4, Section 4]). Note that $\zeta \prec \xi$ is saturated. From this, for w and w^- of Theorem 5.2, we obtain $\ell(w^-) = \ell(w) - 1$, i.e., w^- is a generic specialization of w because otherwise (5.1) implies $\ell(w_\xi) - \ell(w_\zeta) < n + 1$, which contradicts [4, Corollary 5.2].

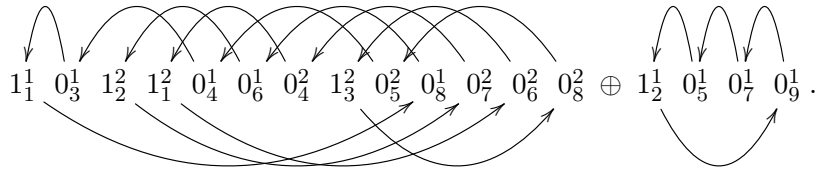
Here is an example of Theorems 5.2 and 1.8.

Example 5.5. Let $\xi = (2, 7) + (3, 5)$. Let R denote the ABS corresponding to $\xi^C = (2, 5) + (3, 2)$. Let R^- be the generic specialization obtained by exchanging 0_4^1 and 1_2^2 . Consider the full modification by $(0_3^1, 1_2^1)$ for R^- . Then this full modification can be described as



The former component is a generic specialization of $N_{(1,3)+(3,2)}$, and the latter component is associated to the Newton polygon $(1, 2)$ consisting of one segment. For the first component, let us consider the full modification by $(0_4^2, 1_3^2)$. We have then the specialization $N_{(1,3)+(2,1)}^- \oplus N_{(1,1)}$. One can see that we obtain the Newton polygon ζ' satisfying (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.8 for ξ^C by $\zeta' = 2(1, 2) + 3(1, 1)$.

Next, for the ABS S corresponding to N_ξ , let S^- be the generic specialization obtained by exchanging 0_4^1 and 1_2^2 . The specialization of S^- by 0_3^1 and 1_2^1 is described as



The former component is a generic specialization of $N_{(1,4)+(3,5)}$, and the latter component is associated to the segment $(1, 3)$. For the first component, let us consider the full modification by $(0_4^2, 1_3^2)$. We have then the specialization $N_{(1,4)+(2,3)}^- \oplus N_{(1,2)}$. If we write ζ for the Newton polygon satisfying (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.8 for ξ , we have then $\zeta = 2(1, 3) + 3(1, 2)$, and one can easily check that $\zeta^C = \zeta'$.

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